TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

DAILY EDITION, by mail, one year, $10; six months, $5 00; three months, $2, payable in advance.

WEEKLY EDITION, published on Tuesdays, one year, $3; six months, $1 10. Payable in advance.

The figures on the printed label on the paper the date thereon shows when the subscription expires Forward the money for renewal at least one week in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—Ordinary Advertisements, one square, first insertion, $1; two insertions, $1 50; three insertions, $2 00; six insertions, $3 00; twelve insertions, $5 00; twenty-four insertions, $10 00. Auctions, Amusements and Official Advertisements, $1 per square first insertion, 75 cts per square each additional insertion. Business Notices, 25 cents a line. Marriages and Funeral Notices, 50 cents, Notices of Meetings, 50 words, 75 cents each. Notices of Wants, 10 cents. Lost and Found, Boarding, 25 words, 50 cents each insertion.

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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. IX. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1877. NO. 213

AN ELECTORAL BALLAD.

I.

Oh! what is the news from the Fateful Five?
(Bully old Bradley, you bother us so!)
The brave-hearted democrats continue to strive
Against all the odds that weakness can know.

II.

Do they give up the fight? Do they tremble and quail?
(Ah! but I dosing Bradley! why bother us so?)
They stand firm as rocks, but what can avail
The swift vyse of seven when Eight can vote No?

III.

And what has become of the Florida case?
(Bickering Bradley! why bother us so?)
The returns were all counted upon their face—
The case was too strong as the judges know.

IV.

And how will poor Louisiana be?
(Ah! Bradley and Wells, why worry us so?)
Dear, hopeful democrat! hold your breath and
Whether seven play high, or Eight play low.

V.

And will little Oregon relieve the shroes?
(Ah, Fateful Five! let ambition go!)
There's a red sign of triumph on Cronin's nose—
A sign that brightens lute a glow.

VI.

Be the counts say Tilden, or do they say Hayes?
(Oh, partisan Right! go slow—go slow!)—
There still remain three cards in the case,
With the turn to be called by Bradley & Co.

J. C. HARRIS.

THE COUNT.

The case of the ineligible elector, Chaffee, of Illinois, was not presented for obvious reasons. He was appointed a United States commissioner in 1868, and acted as elector without resigning his office He is as honest as he is ignorant. He never dreamed that he was ineligible until two days after he had acted as a member of the college. There is abundant proof that he has acted as a commissioner all along, in the shape of depositions and other legal papers upon which appears his official signature. But the vote of Illinois was counted solid, and Hayes scored one more unconstitutional vote.

The Louisiana case is now fairly before the commission, and a quick result is expected. The law and the facts are against the republican candidates. Not less than nine thousand votes were illegally thrown out by a set of rascals, that no one would trust in any other business, and the commission is asked to endorse all their acts—for the sake of the republican party. Every possibility in the complicated case must be decided in favor of Hayes to avoid an election by the house. We shall see what we shall see.

Mr. Justice Bradley is in fact and in truth the president maker. We have an American Warwick at last. The arguments of the lawyers and the discussions in the commission are all aimed at him, and generally he assumes the robes of umpire by waiting until everybody else has spoken and then giving the decisive word or casting vote. When the roll is called he is the last to answer, although his name is second on the list, Abbott's coming first. He is invested with an authority that forty millions of people proved incapable of exercising—the election of the next president of the United States. From Maine to Texas the absorbing question is, What will Joe Bradley do in the Louisiana case? May we never have another Warwick. The election of Judge Davis has probably changed the executive power of the nation for the coming four years; for otherwise he would have been our Warwick instead of Bradley.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune would have us believe that the Eight-to-Seven commission is to be succeeded by the great American law suit; that Mr. Tilden will not accept an adverse result without testing his rights in the courts. The last section of the electoral bill provides that either of the parties in interest, notwithstanding the award of the commission, shall not be deprived of any rights now possessed under the constitution or the laws to try the right of the presidency by an order in the *quo warranto*, or otherwise. The Tribune's correspondent claims to have information that Mr. Tilden would certainly begin, under this section, the biggest lawsuit of the country. We do not believe it. We hope he will have no occasion to bring it. And if he should have, the interests of the democratic party would not favor an appeal from the decision of congress and its commission. The country needs a rest, but that rest will in no way interfere with the crushing fate which awaits the party that gains power through political debaucheries.

"AN EDITORIAL TANTIVY."

Our well-beloved brethren of the Macon Telegraph are still after us in earnest. They have set various snares for our inexperience and dug a gloomy pit in our pathway, and, under the supposition that we have fallen therein, they have gathered their venerable skirts above their knees, and are now engaged in singing songs of victory and prancing around rattling their editorial castanets in a manner quite confusing. They even go so far as to call us names and use irreligious and incongruous epithets. For instance, Colonel Jones—don't tell us it isn't Colonel Jones for we know better—in the middle of a most solemn and argumentative article on the duties and privileges of war correspondents at Washington—in the very midst of this ponderous subject, Colonel Jones suddenly becomes indignant, and goes several lengths out of his way to charge us with sounding "a continuous and (an) ear-piercing tantivy." Did Colonel Jones measure his language when he made this remark? Did he weigh his remarks as deliberately as is his wont? Was he careful in choosing his epithets merely to hold us up to the scorn of the commonwealth. If so, he will please meet us in the soup-room of the Markham House, where we can settle our differences as becomes men who have lusty appetites for gore and an ambition to serve up our enemies on toast. Did Colonel Jones ever know us to be guilty of sounding a continuous and an ear-piercing gallop—or "tantivy," as he more classically puts it? Suppose that we were to accuse a distinguished editor like Colonel Jones of dropping upon his all-fours and galloping round in an ear-piercing manner—how he would retaliate! Why he would immediately accuse us of being an unconstitutional gas-burner, and then he would retire and take vengeance upon a roast chicken—and we propose to do the same. We are determined that Colonel Jones shall have no advantage over us, and once more we warn him to beware.

MAJAH PURMAN, of Florida, who is now in congress, rose in his seat yesterday and contessed that the Tilden electors in Florida had been duly elected. We seem to be coming upon terrible times when such a radical as Purman can put to the blush such judges as Bradley. We are glad Purman has had the courage to make the confession.

NOTHING gives us greater pleasure than to assure our friends of the Macon Telegraph that while Mr. Grady was the correspondent of several papers when in Atlanta, his business in Washington is simply to represent THE CONSTITUTION.

AFTER all, a thoroughly bad carpet-bagger is not wholly given over to wickedness. Purman is a carpet-bagger, and yet his conscience compels him to tell the truth about the recent election in Florida.

MORRISON, of Illinois, doesn't believe that an eight-spot can be taken by a seven-spot.

MOULTON, the "Mutual Friend," has wagered five hundred dollars that Hayes will never be inaugurated.

MR. STEPHENS considers Oregon the democratic stronghold.

"OLD SI."

WEARING THE WRONG CLOTHES.

As Old Si filled the lamps last night, we said:

"Well, old man, how do you feel now?"

"Bout dese pollyucks I feels bluer dan I hez for some time."

"Why is that?"

"Well, sah, dese hyar officers ober heah a' de United States co'rt is freshin' up an' playin' dere chunes on hi'er keys sense de Flurridy 'scishun!"

"They feel safer in their places, I suppose?"

"Dat's 'bout dere tickit! Ef Hayes are 'naugurated dey'll be sloshin' 'round hyar wuz dan de arrystockesy at er n'gger ball!"

"I don't see the resemblance."

"Well, when folkes is got on robes dat don't 'long ter 'em, dey puts on er moughty site ob sheirs! An' when yer looks inter a nigger ball an' sees de 'mount ob white folkes' washin' de's strayed in dere 'tween days, yer'll ketch de idee dat I'se hammerin on!"

UNAPPRECIATED TRUTH.

Old Si slapped a little negro boy at the Whitehall crossing, and said:

"How many times is you boys ter be told ter keep offen dem kyars?"

"You ain't got nuffin ter do wid me!"

"Yas, I is; I'se got dat much, dat I don't want ter see no mo' one-legid an' one-arm niggers 'round dis town."

"What's dat ter you?"

"Don't argy wid me, boy, don't do it! Whe a man higger wid two feet and two arms can't hardly make er livin' widout stealin' bad de time, how is part ob er nigger gwine ter lib? Go on!"

"Go on yersef, yer ole pofer!"

"Take keer, boy; I is, eck I'se mistook in yer now! Ef yer had yer arm off de 'thorities mought send yer ter de po' house, but ef yer one ob dese hyar sassy free-bo'n scamps, ez yer seems, dey'll mo' likely send yer ter de chain gang 'fore blackberries is ripe!"

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS

—The news of Hon. A. H. Stephens' improved health is received with great pleasure here.

—There will be about fifteen candidates before the Gainesville convention on the 28th.

—Dr. Carlton, it is agreed upon all sides, has made an able chairman of the finance committee of the house Heretofore it wasn't certain that a newspaper man could fill that place.

—Col. Sam J. Cassels has been acting mayor at Thomasville, and is highly commimented for his services. His friends here congratulate him.

—Gov. Colquitt appointed Jud James B. Neal, of Thomas, to the office judge of the McDuffie county court in place Judge Wm. Johnson, whose term expires March. Judge Neal says that the applicat n for the appointment was made not for himself, but R. W. H. Neal, Esq., and that the error must have occurred from a confusion of the names.

—Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Richmond, has been elected president of the Augusta Y. M. C. A.

—The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "Let Ben Wood a bill be squelched."

—Ben Hill said to a friend that he would give his six years in the senate for the opportunity of making a three hours' speech before the electoral commission.

—A writer in the Brunswick Record recommends ex-Governor Joseph E Brown as a suitable secretary of the treasury in the event of Tilden's inauguration.

—While Willis Regan is in New Orleans, Osgood Saunders will take charge of and answer his valentines.

—Colonel B. F. Sawyer was down from Rome yesterday. He has severed his connection with the Courier and will soon start a handsome tri-weekly of his own, to alternate days with the Courier. We wish the Colonel that full measure of success that his energy and spirit s richly deserve.

—James D. Collins and wife, of this city, were registered at the City Hotel, New Orleans, on Sunday night.

—The j urnalists who clerk in the legislature have let up on their red hot reports of proceedings, sent to their home papers. Has there been any bulldozing anywhere?

FOREIGN FREIGHTS.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY OUR CARRYING LINES.

Through Schedules from Chicago and Milwaukee to European Ports, Destined to Break Down Competition—The Rates Adopted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A Chicago dispatch says a very important meeting of general freight agents of trunk railroads was held there yesterday. Representatives were present from the Baltimore and Ohio, the Michigan Central, the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and S. and S. grand trunk.

The meeting called to settle the schedule complications which have risen regarding the rate of foreign freights, that is to adopt a plan for insuring uniform rates in competition traffic destined to European ports, agreed on the following tariff:

Chicago to Liverpool—Wheat, 52 cents; corn, 58 cents; provisions, 72 cents; flour, $1 30.

Chicago to Glasgow—Wheat 54 cents; corn 56 cents; provisions 72 cents; flour $1.43.

Chicago to Bremen—Provisions 82 cents.

Chicago to Antwerp—Wheat 68 cents; corn 69 cents; Provisions 83 cents; flour $1 55.

From Milwaukee to the same points will be 2 cents higher in gold than the tariff from this city. Flour will be charged for by the barrel, and other freights by the 100 pounds.

While the plan adopted admits of but one uniform rate on all export freights, the trunk lines are left free to make any inland rate they please so long as it does not conflict with the agreed tariff to European points.

This arrangement goes into effect to-morrow, and as an experiment will remain in force during this week at least and for as much longer time as may be agreeable to all parties.

It is a part of the agreement that the general freight agents shall meet every Saturday and revise, or if necessary, revoke the new schedule, and at the meeting in New York on the 27th inst. a plan will be finally approved or disapproved by the eastern and western lines in convention.

BENDING TO BRADLEY

TO OBTAIN PERMISSION FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO INAUGURATE THEIR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

Matt Carpenter Presents an Irresistible Argument; While Howe Exhibits Eight Spots on His Card.

One Week will be Consumed in Preparing the Vote so as to Present it to Hayes.

The Washington Rabbitses Making Preparations for the Coming Inauguration.

Purman Makes a Speech in the House and Confesses that Florida Went for Tilden.

The Texas Pacific Bill to be Considered on Monday.

Corbin's Credentials Presented in the Senate.

An Important Freight Tariff to Europe Adopted.

BEFORE THE BOARD

THE EFFECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

Purman Confesses His Florida Rascality, after His Party has Pocketed the Benefit of the Stolen Votes—Stephens' Hopes all Lean Toward Oregon.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13

There is a revival of the democratic hopes to-night.

The speeches on Louisiana of the democratic counsel before the commission were exceedingly strong. Mr. Carpenter's argument is now proceeding. It is pronounced superb and irresistible. The decision will be reached about Thursday evening.

An additional cause of buoyancy in the democratic circles is the speech of Purman, republican in the house to-day, in which he mercilessly exposed the radical conspiracy by which that state was to be carried for Hayes. The effect of this speech is simply stunning. It was the dramatic climax of the whole proceeding. While it cannot effect Florida, it is thought it will influence the decision on Louisiana.

Bayard, in an interview to-day, says there must be absolute submission to the decree of the commission, no matter what it is.

Mutual friend Moulton to-day wagered $500 that Hayes would never be inaugurated.

Alex. Stephens says that he has always considered Oregon our strongest case, and still thinks it invincible.

Morrison, of Illinois, says he will begin to hope when he sees a seven spot take an eight spot. H. W. G.

CONGRESS.

RESUMING THE DRY DETAILS OF LEGISLATION.

Corbin's Credentials Presented in the Senate—The Texas Pacific Bill set for Next Monday, etc.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON Feb 13—Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, presented the credentials of D. T. Corbin claiming to have been elected United States senator from the state of South Carolina for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1877. The credentials were signed by D. H. Chamberlain as governor of South Carolina. They were read and placed on file, no objections being made to their reception.

The political disabilities of Reuben Davis were removed.

The arrest of Conrad N. Jourdan ordered, for refusing to produce Tilden's, Pelton's and Hewitt's bank accounts.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The journal of Thursday, February 1st, was read to-day and the regular daily order resumed at 12 o'clock.

The Texas Pacific railroad may be taken up next Monday by a two-thirds vote and assigned a day.

No other legislation of importance pending.

The house was engaged all day in debate on the report of the Florida investigating committee, the majority report declaring the Tilden electors to have been duly elected, and the minority the Hayes electors. There was little interest in the debate until Mr. Purman, of Florida, rose, and after censuring his party associates in the north for the indifference which it had shown to the result of the election in the south, and for the blunder it had made in refusing to admit Pinchback into the United States senate as a senator from Louisiana he declared that though a staunch republican, he felt it his duty to say that the Tilden electors had been duly elected in Florida, and he characterized the canvassing board of that state as a bold, unscrupulous, fraudulent body. His speech elicited much applause from the democrats, who gathered around him and paid close attention to his remarks.

With the understanding that a vote should be taken to-morrow upon the resolutions of the commission, the house took a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow.

IN THE OVEN.

AND TO BE TAKEN OUT WHENEVER HORTON DECLARES IT BROWN ENOUGH.

The Grounds of the Democratic Argument—Plenty of law; but the Figures are 7 to 8.

WASHINGTON February 13. — The commission met at 11 o'clock.

Justice Clifford announced two hours for each side and the commission was ready to hear objecters to Hayes certificates.

Senator McDonald opened, claiming that the Hayes electors were not legally elected and quoting the statutes of Louisiana showing two sets of electoral laws. Whether one law repealed the other, or whether they should run together, the proceedings of the Louisiana returning board were alike irregular and unlawful.

McDonald and Jenks are making a strong case, and apparently a strong impression on the court.

There is no change in the situation as indicated by the expressions of confidence by either side. Each asks the other: "Do you give it up?" and each answers "no."

A LATER STATEMENT.

Mr. Jenks concluded by asking the commission to let the truth shine upon the whole transaction. If you do, said he, there can be but one single result. The wisest of men, the strongest of men, cannot make the false true. No false god should be set up. Solomon set up a false god to his cost. If you attempt to blind the eyes of this mighty nation your edict will be void, for history will know the truth and record it. No, we want to clear out all this pollution and to purge the nation of the disgrace of the fraudulent act of this vile returning board.

Mr. Hurlbut, one of the objectors to certificate No. 2 (the Tilden papers), after briefly reviewing the history of Louisiana for several years since, claimed that the Kellogg government had been officially recognized by the president of the United States and by both houses of congress. John McEnery had not attempted to exercise the functions of governor since 1874, and yet he now comes forward and attempts to give certificates to men who claim to have been elected Tilden electors. Mr. Hurlbut read one of the certificates to show its peculiar phraseology, and that McEnery did not sign himself as governor, and did not use the great seal of the state. He had no seat, nor did he have any office. The fact being settled that Kellogg is the only lawful governor of Louisiana, he would ask the commission whether they had the right or time to investigate the election in that state, he read from the laws of Louisiana to prove.

A recess was taken when Howe closed. On reassembling at 5 p. m. Mr. Carpenter asked the indulgence of the court for an argument on the statutes previous to the opening of the case and the submission of proof, the time to come out of the four and a half hours. The request was granted, and Mr. Carpenter began his address, asserting that he appeared not only for the present elected president but perhaps for the next republican candidates. He wanted a precedent established so that if he should receive a majority of 20,000 in that state no returning board could cheat him out of it. If the precedent of returning boards was tolerated who was so hopeful as to believe that there would be another president elected by the people. Why go into the expense of a political campaign when returning boards can be bribed for a tithe of the cost? He next went into an inquiry as to the nature of the tribunal and the character of its powers. He argued that as congress had reserved the right to review the action of the tribunal, it did not and could not exercise judicial powers. He submitted that whenever any measure was pending before the power to investigate to its heart's content, there was no limit to their power to investigate. It might be done by a committee of either house, or by a joint committee, or by a commission. The latter had become a common practice in England. He maintained that by no construction could this commission be be made to appear as anything else than a legislative committee. The duty conferred upon the commission was to inquire who had been duly appointed electors in such states, not who seemed to be elected, but who was duly appointed electors of the state of Louisiana; and to do that it was clothed with all the power of both houses. If this commission could not go to the bottom of the question, then indeed it was bottomless, and there was no means to prevent the greatest fraud that had ever been put upon the country. Neither the defeated candidate nor the country would be satisfied with the action of the commission if it was taken without inquiry into the facts, while all would cheerfully abide by a decision reached after due investigation. If the decision here was a technical one on false certificates the case would go to the judicial tribunals to vex the country for months and perhaps for years.

Mr. Carpenter continued his argument, claiming that the title to an office rested in the election to the office, and not in the certificates, and cited authorities for this view of the law. He held that it was the duty of the commission to go back to the certificates and if need be to the election, to ascertain who were the legally appointed electors. He next went into a consideration of the election laws of Louisiana, covering the act of 1868 which was incorporated in the revised statutes, which were made effective by the act of March 14, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of April. The general election law was passed on the 16th of March, two days later, but ten days before the revised statutes went into operation, and a question arose whether the act going into effect latest repealed the act passed subsequently, but first to go into effect. If the law of 1868 as carried into the revised statutes was in force, then the vote of Louisiana came up here four years ago, when the two houses, each acting for itself, voted that there had never been a canvass of the votes and that the vote of the state should not be counted. If the vote could be rejected for neglect, this tribunal, acting for the two houses could reject it for frauds. If the act of 1870 was in force it provided that the election for electors should be held with the general election, and the votes canvassed as that election was. The act of 1872, contained no reference to presidential electors beyond a general provision that the election should be held on the day fixed by congress, which was wholly unnecessary, as congress and not the state fixed the time for holding the election. Under the law of 1873 there was no provision for filling any vacancy in the electoral board, except by a popular election. If there was no law in force, then the vacancy could not be filled. He next argued that an election under a law in violation of the constitution of the state was, under the federal constitution, void, and proposed to show that the law of 1872 was not in conformity with the constitution of the state.

At this point, Mr. Carpenter asked if the order was inflexible to go on until 9 o'clock. He said he could hardly see by the light of the candles, while the smoke from them made the atmosphere very oppressive and speaking difficult. He was really ill through the effect of the smoke.

Mr. Abbott moved that the commission adjourn to 10 o'clock a. m., which was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—8. Nays—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hoar, Miller and Strong—5, and at 6:30 p. m. the commission adjourned.

This evening, after Howe closed, Judge Campbell, of New Orleans, stated that there would be three speakers on their side—Carpenter, Trumbull and himself, and asked they be allowed six hours.

Mr. Evarts said two hours would answer their purpose, and that himself and Ma Shellaberger would argue in behalf of the republicans.

Carpenter responded that this was the most imposing and important question ever presented before any tribunal, and twelve hours was little enough to discuss questions which involved the disfranchisement of ten thousand American citizens.

It was finally agreed that four hours and a half should be allowed each side.

Mr. Carpenter will resume to-morrow, to be followed by Mr. Trumbull, and Judge Campbell will close.

The order on the republican side is not announced. The commission will hear argument eight hours to-morrow and probably spend Thursday in consultation over their mode of procedure; Friday, and more likely Saturday, will be occupied with such evidence as the commission may choose to hear; Monday by argument; Tuesday by the final consultation, and the count will progress on Wednesday.

CORRIDOR TOPICS.

THE WORK IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM.

Brewster's Bogus Resignation—Over hearing Wells - Preparations for the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Before the committee on powers and privileges, John Stiles, appointment clerk of the interior office, produced a letter from Brewster dated November, to the president, resigning office to take effect that day, and a letter from Chandler dated November 4th; also a letter from Brewster, December 19, asking to be reinstated. Secretary Chandler will be examined to-morrow.

Maddox' character is under fire. Half a dozen testify as to his integrity.

James Pelletier, of New Orleans, testified before the powers and privileges committee. He testified that he was a waiter at the restaurant where, on Sunday, December 31, the members and clerks of the returning board dined; overheard the conversation between Wells, Anderson and Littlefield; heard Wells in reply to question of Littlefield "no matter if Tilden has a hundred thousand majority in the state the vote would be given to Hayes, and that he (Wells) did not care what would become of the state."

Confirmations: S. P. Lucky, formerly the president's secretary, secretary of Idaho; J. R. G. Pitkin, marshal of Louisiana; Milner, postmaster at Newnan, Ga.

Rear Admiral Goldsborough is very sick.

Secretary Cameron and General Sherman have gone to New York.

Nominations: Andrew A. Warfield, collector of customs at Alexandria, Va.; R. C. Kerr, register of land at Jackson, Miss.

By direction of the president Col. G. W. Getty, of the 3rd artillery, is ordered to relieve Col. Barry, of the 2d artillery, of command of Fortress Monroe, Va., and the artillery school at that point. Barry, on being relieved, will return to his regiment.

The young men's republican club of this city, of which Arthur Shepherd is president, and Frank T. Howe is corresponding secretary, desire notice from the organizations wishing to participate in the inauguration ceremonies so that they may be properly placed in the procession and comfortably quartered. This is preliminary to a meeting of citizens, without regard to politics or who may be chosen chief magistrate. Communications should be addressed to Dr. Frank T. Howe, corresponding secretary Y. M. R. C., Washington, D. C.

THE OLDEN LANDS.

ALFONSO STRIKING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

The Ghost of Turkey still Disturbing the Dreams of Antiquated Statesmen and Royal Ninnies.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 13.—The Post asserts that the liberal leaders, after consultation, have determined to submit a motion declaring that it is the duty of England to act in concert with the European powers, or, failure in this, with Russia alone, to enforce upon Turkey the adoption of necessary provisions for the security of Christians in the disturbed provinces.

LONDON, February 12.—Correspondents report favorable progress in the negotiations between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro. Midhat Pasha had arrived at Brinlisic. He attributes his banishment to intrigue.

It is understood that the changes in the Roumanian ministry are favorable to Russia.

The Times's money article, referring to a meeting of the Anglo-American cable company, says: In connection with the Anglo-American telegraph company it is worth calling the attention to the distinct threat uttered by the chairman against the direct cable company, that he and his board were determined to institute an internicine war till the weaker went to the wall. Should the attempt now being made by the Globe telegraph and trust company party to destroy the direct cable company fail, he was frank enough to tell the shareholders that this war might be very costly, but none the less it is the determination of his board to have no rival if a fight could destroy that rival.

The Observer's financial artical says, an application has been made for a mandamus to compel the direct United States cable company's board of directors to recognize the votes, which the chairman of the late meeting of the stockholders decided invalid and declare the resolutions of Mr. Pender who represents the amalgamationists, adopted. It is believed that the decisions will be obtained within a fortnight.

A London Reuter's telegram from Madrid says there are reports on good authority that the Basque deputations have proposed and the government has accepted a convention which will end the present difficulties with the Basque provinces by a compromise. Instead of furnishing soldiers by conscription, each province is to maintain a battalion of volunteers, which is to be placed under orders of the government in case of war, and an economical and administrative autonomy is reserved to the Basque provinces. The Basque juntas are willing to accept this convention and the government will submit it to the cortes.

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says that it is stated here that the powers will probably not answer the Russian circular at all. If an identical answer were given, the five powers would tacitly acknowledge Russia's claim for herself of freedom to withdraw from common action whenever she pleased, while separate answers would destroy the effect on the czar's resolutions which an enunciation of all powers might have. The circular it-self did not ask or require an answer. It simply instructed Russian representatives to ascertain the views of the cabinets to which they are accredited. Curiously enough Russia does not seem very anxious to know the views of the cabinets, for Russian representatives have not yet taken any steps towards ascertaining them.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Observer publishes a special dispatch from Pera, saying: It is reported here that it is probable Sir Edward Thornton, now British minister to the United States, will be appointed English ambassador to the porte. The report creates a favorable impression.

The Times' Belgrade dispatch reports that M. Christis has been appointed envoy to Constantinople and empowered to sign a treaty of peace, Servia having accepted all the Turkish conditions, except those referring to the treatment of Jews and the residence of the Turkish commissary at Belgrade.

A dispatch from Rome reports the pope much displeased at the reply of the cardinals concerning a resumption of the vatican council.

MADRID, February 13.—A dispatch says Captain General Campos telegraphs that the Cuban insurrection will be almost entirely suppressed by May when lie will be able to return to Spain.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—It is reported that the Duke Decases will resign the ministry of foreign affairs and go as ambassador to St. Petersburg.

ANTWERP, Feb. 13.—Yesterday and to-day were observed as holidays here.

LONDON, February 13.—The uneasiness on the stock exchange and Paris bourse in consequence of the uncertainty of eastern affairs is intensified by various adverse rumors that Russia will precipitate a conflict; that negotiations with Montenegro are suspended, etc. None of which are traceable. No business is doing in international stocks, and the tone of the general market is flat.

A correspondent of the Standard at Paris, telegraphs: There is coalition in the chamber of deputies against Duke de Cases, minister of foreign affair, and his position is regarded as endangered. It is reported that he will shortly exchange his present post for the St. Petersburg embassy. Though the same report has been several times circulated heretofore, I cannot say that it is now improbable. In that event Jules Simon will become foreign minister. This change or any disturbance of the cabinet at this time would be little short of a public calamity.

A Waif from the Wreck.

LONDON, February 13.—A bottle was found on the Scotch coast containing these words: "The Pete Dubrovacki was wrecked near St. Kilda. The captain and 8 of the crew are at St. Kilda." (NOTE—The Pete Dubrovacki left Glasgow on January 12 for New York.)

The Fulton Funeral.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—C'Mahoney's funeral was very imposing,—taken from the 69th armory to St. Xavier's church, thence to the steamer Dakota. Half a dozen societies were in the procession.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION—20TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ATLANTA, GA., February 13, 1877.

This branch of the general assembly met pursuant to adjournment at the usual hour this morning, and was called to order by the president.

After prayer by the chaplain the roll was called and the journal read.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Harrison, Mr. Wesnalowski and Mr. O'Daniel, on account of sickness.

Mr. Dubose, chairman of the committee on education, made a report, which was read.

Mr. Howell, chairman of the judicary committee, made a report which was read.

Mr. McDaniel, chairman of the finance committee, made a report which was read.

A message was received from the house of representatives notifying the senate of the passage of a number of bills.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of having the tax act read, which was done. The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary.

A number of house bills were read and referred to appropriate committees.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the above bills the clerk commenced reading bills on second reading.

A bill to allow persons who had their property sold for debt to reclaim the same with the space of two years after the date of sale by paying the amount paid by the purchaser and ten per cent. interest. The committee to whom it was referred reported adversely upon its passage.

Mr. Cureton, who offered the bill moved to disagree with the report of the committee. The motion was lost, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Cabaniss, chairman of the joint committee on business made a report, in which was stated that in their opinion their business of the two houses would be concluded by next Thursday the 22d inst.

A message was received from the house of representatives, notifying the senate of the passage of certain bills which were read.

Mr. Godfrey, chairman of the special committee on public buildings, made a report, in which it was stated that insurance had been perfected on all state property.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Irwin and Berrien, so as to include certain private lots. Passed.

A bill to require the tax collector of Fulton county to pay over to the state all taxes when the amount reaches the sum of two thousand dollars, and never hold any money after said amount is reached. Passed.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Talbot and Green. The bill was recommitted with an amendment offered by Mr. DuBose.

A bill to relieve Thomas Kile, of the county of Fulton, from certain securities. Passed.

A bill to regulate the sale of liquors in the county of Appling. Passed.

A bill to regulate the pay of road commissioners in the county of Glasscock. Passed.

A bill to reduce the sheriff's bond of Wilkerson county from $3,000 to $1,000 Passed.

A bill to give the commissioners of the county of Effingham the right to grant the license to persons to sell spirituous liquors. Passed.

A bill to reduce the sheriff's bond of Clinch and other counties to $5,000 Passed.

A bill to reduce the sheriff's bond in the counties of Warren, Pierce and others. Tabled.

A bill to give the chairman of the board of county commissioners the power to imprison all delinquent parties who refuse to work the road or pay the regular road tax. Passed.

A bill to regulate the keeping of records of the county court of Thomas county. Passed.

A message was received from the house of representatives accompanied by certain bills which they had passed.

A bill to authorize the appointment by the governor of county judges in several counties in the state and for other purposes. Passed.

A bill to provide for the appointment of county commissioners in the county of McIntosh.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors to minors. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the seining of certain creeks in the counties of Clinch and Echols. Passed.

A bill to provide the manner of the appointment of county commissioners of McIntosh county. Passed.

A bill to amend section 459 of the code of 1873.

A bill to change the lines of Henry and Clayton counties. Passed.

A bill to give the city authorities of Savannah, Ga., the power to remove persons who are afflicted with smallpox to the hospital for that purpose, and to require all persons to be vaccinated who live within the city limits. Passed.

A bill to authorize the judges of the superior courts of the state to appoint a reporter to take testimony in criminal cases. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Masonic Hall of Augusta, Ga, of the county of Richmond.

A bill to regulate the salaries of the county tax collectors of the counties of Union, Towns and Pickens. Passed.

A bill to establish a board of county commissioners in the county of Talbot county. Passed.

A bill to abolish the county court of the county of Marion. Passed.

A bill to change the time of holding the term of the superior court in the county of Miller. Passed.

A bill to provide for the payment of insolvent costs in the county of Coffee. Passed.

A bill to constitute a board of commissioners in the county of Meriwether. Passed.

A bill to establish a board of commissioners in the county of Habersham. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Rocky Mount, and to appoint commissioners to govern the same. Passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow. Passed.

A bill to abolish the county court in Mitchell county. Passed.

A bill for the relief of Gibson L. Mathews of the county of Washington Passed.

A bill to reduce the number of jurors in the county of Jasper to 7. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within one miles of Word's station. Passed.

A bill to amend section 1034 of the code of the state. Tabled.

A bill to establish a board of education in the city of Griffin. Passed.

A bill to change the time of the superior court session in the county of Burke. Passed.

A bill to amend section 1270 of the code. The bill as amended by Mr. Matlock was passed.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Howell, then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 9 a. m. by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, D. D., chaplain.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Hood moved to reconsider the action on the bill to repeal the act to create the late board of health, and supported the motion in a cogent and earnest speech.

Mr. Turnbull moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Davis, of Bibb, moved to reconsider the action on the bill for the relief of Julius A. Bagby, tax collector of Pulaski county, Mr. Jordan, of Pulaski, advocated the motion.

Mr. Hood made the point of order that the only question was a reconsideration of the action on the appeal from the decision of the chair.

The speaker held that the motion was in order.

Mr. Pilcher called the previous question, which call was sustained.

The motion to reconsider did not prevail. Nays 47, yeas 74.

STATE BONDS.

The following bill was taken up:

To authorize the issue of state bonds to the amount of $2,298,397, to exchange for endorsed bonds of the Macon and Brunswick railroad to the amount of $1,950,000; bonds of the North and South railroad $240,000; bonds of Memphis Branch railroad, $34,000; accrued interest, $74,397. Bonds run 12 years and bear 6 per cent interest. This exchange of bonds at reduced interest will save $23,000 per annum and $280,000 in the 12 years. It is Mr. James' "pet" measure.

The house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. Adams, of Chatham, in the chair.

Mr. Whittle moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass.

The report was agreed to and the bill passed.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Moses, was transmitted to the senate.

THE APPROPRIATION ACT.

The special order being the appropriation act, it was taken up. The house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, Mr. Turnbull in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, the bill was taken up and read by sections.

The first section povides the following salaries:

Governor	$4,000
Secretary of state	2,000
Comptroller General	2,000
Treasurer	2,000
Clerk of secretary of s ate, state treasurer and two clerks for comptroller, each	1,600
State librarian	1,200
Attorney general	2,000
Secretaries of the executive department, each	1,800

The finance committee recommend the following amendments: Clerks of the treasurer, secretary of state, and comptroller general, $1,500 each; state librarian, $1,000; secretaries of the executive department, $17,000.

Mr. Fry offered an amendment that the "treasurer, secretary of state and comptroller general receive no other pay or perquisites," which was agreed to.

Mr. Fry moved to amend by striking out "two clerks" and insert "one clerk" for comptroller general.

Messrs. Carlton, Stewart, of Spalding, and Whittle opposed, and Messrs. Fry and McDonald favored the amendment to strike out. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Stokely moved to amend by strike out $1,500 as salary of clerks of secretary of state, treasurer, and comptroller-general, and inserting $1,000.

Mr. Born moved to amend the amendment by inserting $1200 in lieu of $1,000.

Mr. Stokeley accepted the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to by yeas 86, nays 39.

Mr. Stokeley offered an amendment to strike out $1700 as salary of the secretaries of the executive department, and insert $1,000.

Mr. Born moved to amend the amendment by inserting $1500 for $1,000.

Mr. Richardson offered an amendment to limit the compensation to $4 per day.

Mr. Bloodworth offered an amendment making the salary $1,200 each and limiting the clerks to three.

Mr. Wade offered a substitute that all these positions be let out to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Branch offered a resolution that speeches in the committee of the whole on this bill be limited to five minutes which was agreed to.

Messrs. Kennon, Burch of Thomas, Northen, Robson, Moses and Cox of Troup opposed the amendments, and Messrs. Fry, Allred and Stokeley favored their adoption.

The chairman, Mr. Turnbull, ruled that the report of the finance committee being adopted the amendments were not in order.

Mr. Fry appealed from the decision of the chair. The decision of the chair was sustained by yeas 70, nays 34.

Mr. Carlton moved to reconsider action on adopting the report of the committee which did not prevail: yeas 43, nays 76.

Mr. Fry offered an amendment that the attorney-general receive no extra compensation, and be allowed only his actual expenses in attending cases outside of Fulton county, which was agreed to.

The second section provides the following salaries:

Salary of secretary of senate and clerk of the house $400 in addition to

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 14 1877.

RAILROADS AND STATE LEGISLATION.

In writing of the Central railroad the other day we briefly alluded to the fact that the managers of that and other roads were in duty bound to look after the interests of their stockholders rather than after any special interests of the public. We do not believe that the authorities of any railroad, certainly none in Georgia, have ever wilfully discriminated against any point upon their lines. Such discriminations have been made time and again, but they are invariably the direct or indirect result of competition that is fatal in its effects if not promptly met. This is one of the inexorable elements of business, and while individuals and communities may complain they would do well to bear in mind that managers of railroads are powerless to prevent competition except by forming huge monopolies such as the railroad pool, the representatives of which recently met in this city; so that, after all, while competition may result in discrimination at some points it is far better for the people that roads should compete with each other than that they should form a huge and all-powerful alliance.

If we are not mistaken a bill has been introduced in the senate to regulate through freights on the railroads in Georgia. We have not read the bill in question, but a mere statement of its purpose is sufficient to show that it is based upon a misapprehension of the relations which the railroads bear to the state and to the people. The same effort has been made out west, and also, we believe, in Alabama. In the west the patrons of husbandry made the fight against the roads and succeeded in getting through the Wisconsin legislature a law regulating freights. The result was that after a year's trial the people demanded the repeal of the law, and the roads are carrying freights upon the old basis. In Alabama, from all we can gather, the move has been abandoned. We have no idea that such a bill will ever pass the Georgia legislature, but it may not be uninteresting to briefly glance at some of the results that would ensue should it become a law.

The bill, if we are informed correctly, is for the purpose of regulating through freights upon the lines of railroad in Georgia. Suppose it should become a law, what would be the result? Why, if the rates fixed are below those the roads are now receiving, or lower than those they conceive to be equitable, they will immediately abandon their through business as unprofitable, and proceed to make up their losses by raising their local freights, as they are empowered to do under their charters, so that the law, instead of relieving the people, would merely be the means of imposing a more onerous tax upon them. Not only so, but they would be unable to get their supplies from the west as usual, except at prices greatly enhanced by the rates of freights they would be compelled to pay.

There are serious misconceptions in the public mind as to the cost of carrying freights. It is almost impossible to convince the people that through freights can be carried cheaper than way freights, and yet such is the fact. True, through freights are in some degree controlled by competition, but not to such an extent as to cause the great difference that now exists between the two classes. The truth of the business is, that when a through car-load of corn is delivered to the State road at Chattanooga, marked and sealed, it costs but little to attach it to a train and bring it through to Atlanta. The train is compelled to come, and it is but little expense to attach one car or twenty to a locomotive. When the car reaches Atlanta, it costs the Central but a small amount to carry it through to Savannah. It costs the State road no more to deliver a car-load of freight in Atlanta than to deliver and unload it at Ringgold, and the Central can carry freight to Savannah very nearly as cheaply as it can deliver it in Jonesboro. These are facts which the people as a mass do not take the trouble to study, but we trust our legislators will not be so short-sighted as to cripple our roads and indirectly lay a heavy tax upon the merchants and farmers by practically cutting off the profits of the through freight business. There is equity in all things—equity for railroads as well as the people—and while we would be glad to see freights a fourth lower than they are now, we must insist that such a result cannot be reached through legislation.

WHILE we have every reason to be satisfied with the accessions to our subscription lists that are brought by every mail, yet we would urge upon all who have any thought of taking a daily newspaper to subscribe at once for THE CONSTITUTION. The most momentous events in our political history will culminate during the next four weeks, and it is well for those who desire to be fully informed of the occurrences and discussions in Washington pending that culmination to subscribe to some good daily. THE CONSTITUTION is represented in Washington by one of its staff, and is the only journal in Georgia which has detailed a special correspondent to describe the important events daily transpiring at the federal capital, and its readers will be kept fully informed both by special correspondence and special telegrams.

THE Griffin Press joins us in our efforts to prevail upon the legislature to pass a dog law, and gives various good and sufficient reasons why the canine pests should be taxed. Such a law would be one of the most economical ever passed by any legislature, and would be far more creditable to the wisdom and foresight of the men composing that body, than petty attacks upon such beneficent bureaus as the state board of health.

IF the "said Ben Wood" is given lottery privileges in Georgia, the Columbus Enquirer wants Morrissey to be invited by the legislature to establish a faro bank in Atlanta for the benefit of the deaf and dumb asylum, and Bob Schenck to set up a poker rink for the benefit of the lunatic asylum.

THE modern legislative economists, foaming at the mouth, and seeking whom they might devour something or other, seized upon the poor board of health, and tore it into fragments. They shall have monuments—patent ones.

FIFTEEN hundred dollars to be saved to the state by the abolishment of the health bureau. Legislative economy is fearfully and wonderfully constructed, and altogether mysterious.

THE way wives now bombard their husbands is to buy shell jewelry.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED IN ATLANTA, GA., FEB. 13TH, 1877.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice; Hons. L. E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges—Exclusively Reported for the Constitution by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Bairds vs. Evans et al. Ejectment, from Terrell.

WARNER, C J.

The plaintiff brought his action against the defendants to recover the possession of a lot of land described in his declaration. On the trial of the case, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The defendants made a motion for a new trial on the several grounds therein set forth, which was overruled by the court, and the defendants excepted. There was no error in admitting in evidence the deed from Alexander Holmes to F. O. Welch. That deed purported to have been executed in the state of Florida on the 4th of May, 1855, and had been recorded. The objection to its admission in evidence was for the want of a proper probate. The deed appears to have been signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Moses Curry and Francis J. Wheaton, the subscribing witnesses thereto. Although Wheaton, when he subscribed his name to the deed as a witness, did not add thereto that he was a commissioner of deeds for the state of Georgia, but his certificate is attached to the deed, in which his official character is fully set forth, and the courts of this state are bound to recognize the official acts of its own commissioners appointed under the laws thereof to take the probate and acknowledgment of deeds in other states. The deed in this case was attested by two witnesses, one of whom was a commissioner of deeds for the state of Georgia, as appears by his certificate on the deed itself, and therefore comes within the ruling of this court in Walls et al, vs. Smith et al., 19th Geo. Rep., 8. There was no error in striking the defendants' equitable plea, in view of the allegations contained therein. The plea did not allege that the deed executed by Henrietta V. Hart to Eugene Hart, was made with the intention to delay or defraud the creditors of the plaintiff, or that he had any knowledge of it, nor did the plea allege that such intention was known to Eugene Hart, the party taking the conveyance—Code 1952.

There was no error in ruling out the execution offered in evidence, in favor of Isabella Smith against Henrietta V. Hart, as color of title, or for the purpose of showing title out of her. It is true that there is an entry on the execution that the land was levied on by the sheriff on the 2d of August, 1858, as the property of the defendant, H. V. Hart, and was sold on the 3d of November, 1858; but who was the purchaser, does not appear, or that any deed under that sale was ever made to any person for the land. There was no error in ruling out the parol evidence of Walker, as to who purchased the land at the sheriff's sale, so as to make the execution admissible in evidence as color of title on which to base a prescriptive title by possession. To constitute a good prescriptive title to land, the possession thereof must be under written evidence of title, not part in writing, and part in parol. The equitable plea having been properly stricken, the evidence of Gill, offered in support of it, was also properly rejected.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

A. Hood; Hovle & Simmons; J. G. Parks, for plaintiffs in error.

D. A. Vason, by C. B. Wooten, for defendant.

Johnson vs. State. Perjury, from Sumter.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense or perjury, and on his trial therefor was found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial, on the various grounds therein set forth, which was overruled by the court, and the defendant excepted. The main ground of error insisted on here, was the admission of the record of the trial of the case in the malitia district court, in which the perjury was alleged to have been committed, over the objections of the defendant. The objection to the introduction of that record was that it did not affirmatively show, upon its face, that the court which tried the case of larceny, on which trial the defendant was charged with having committed the offense of perjury, had jurisdiction thereof under the provisions of the 3d section of the act of 1873, to organize a criminal court of the county of Sumter. The 3d section of that act declares "that all offenses shall be tried before said court upon written accusation, founded upon affidavit; said affidavit shall distinctly set forth the nature of the offense, the time when committed, and by whom committed; and the accusation shall follow the affidavit, and shall be signed by the accuser."

The affidavit of Levi Johnson, the accuser, states that Frank Johnson did, on the 8th of April, 1876, in the county of Sumter, commit the offense of simple larceny, and deponent makes this affidavit that an accusation may be made against the said Frank Johnson in the district court of said county. The accusation sets out the offense, and charges the defendant on the 8th of April, 1876, in the county of Sumter, with unlawfully taking and carrying away from the possession of deponent one Muscovy duck, of the value of one dollar, with intent to steal the same, contrary to the laws of said state, etc. The question is whether the nature of the offense should be distinctly set forth in the affidavit in order to give the court jurisdiction, or whether it is sufficient to charge the defendant with the offense of simple larceny in the affidavit, and then set forth the nature of the offense in the accusation, as was done in this case? By the first section of the act of 1873, the court had no jurisdiction to try offenses of simple larceny when the punishment for that offense was imprisonment in the penitentiary. There are different grades of the offense of simple larceny recognized by the penal laws of this state, some of which are felonies and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and some of which are not felonies and not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The militia district court in Sumter was a court of special and limited jurisdiction, limited to the trial of such offenses of simple larceny only as are not punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. What is the foundation for the jurisdiction of that court as declared by the statute? An affidavit distinctly setting forth the nature of the offense, the time when committed, and by whom committed, and the accusation shall follow the affidavit. The accusation is to be founded on the affidavit, and shall follow it, in the imperative words of the statute. Why should the affidavit set forth the nature of the offense? Because that is indispensably necessary to show that the simple larceny charged is of that grade of which the court has jurisdiction to try. Before that court can proceed to try a case of simple larceny, it must first have judicial evidence, that it is of that grade which is within its jurisdiction to try, and how can the court have that judicial evidence except by the affidavit as required by the statute? The accusation is nothing but mere pleading founded on the affidavit, and must follow it. Besides, the affidavit may be made by one person, and the accusation be made by another, but the accusation is founded on the affidavit, and must follow it, whoever may be the accuser. The affidavit required by the statute is the foundation of the accusation, and unless the affidavit shall distinctly set forth the nature of the offense, so as to show that it is one of which the court has jurisdiction, the accusation which is founded upon the affidavit and must follow it, cannot do so. Where there is no affidavit as a foundation to support the accusation, the accusation itself is worthless. The affidavit in the offered in evidence merely states that Frank Johnson did commit the offense of simple larceny, but does not state the nature or grade of that larceny, so as to show affirmatively that the court had jurisdiction to try it, and for that reason the record of the trial in the militia district court of the county of Sumter, should have been rejected, and the court erred in admitting it in evidence.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

Allen Fort; Peter Lamar, for plaintiff in error.

C. F. Crisp, solicitor general, for the state.

Jackson, J. concurred dubitante.

Robertson vs. Pharr. Traverse, from Sumter.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record and bill of exceptions in this case that the defendant in judgment, which had been obtained against him in the superior court of Sumter county, made a motion in writing to traverse the sheriff's return of service of the writ upon him in the original suit, in which he alleged, after stating the case: "And now comes the defendant, and during the first term after knowledge that any entry of service was made serving him, defendant, by Matthew Kemp with a copy of the declaration, and traverses said return, and says the same is untrue and false, and he avers that no service of any kind, personally or otherwise, was ever perfected on him, and of this he prays judgment," which was sworn to by the defendant in open court. It having been made appear to the court that Matthew Kemp, one of the parties to the motion, was dead, it was ordered that leave be granted to make parties by the next term of the court, or so soon thereafter as administration can be had on his estate. The plaintiff in the judgment demurred to the motion and moved the court to dismiss it, which was overruled by the court, and the plaintiff excepted. Assuming the allegations in the defendant's motion to be true, as the demurrer does, there was no error in overruling it. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

N. A. Smith; M. R. Stansell; Guerry & Son, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Hawkins, for defendant.

Haynes et. al vs. Battle. Ejectment, from Schley.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought his action to recover from the defendant eighty acres of land described in his declaration. On the trial of the case, an equitable plea having been filed by the defendant alleging a mistake in the description of the number of the lot of land in the deeds, the jury found the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the seventy acres of land off of the last survey for the defendant; and decree that the deeds, one from C. B. Hudson, assignee of Smith, and one from Jasper Haynes to C. R. Battle, and one from C. R Battle to J. R. Battle, be reformed so as to make them read as follows, to-wit: The northwest corner and side of lot number 234, instead of number 233, the same being a mutual mistake of the parties." The plaintiff made a motion to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial, on the grounds therein set forth, which was overruled by the court and the plaintiff excepted.

The principal ground of error insisted on here, was that the verdict did not cover the issues made by the pleadings, inasmuch as it did not find the balance of the land sued for over and above the seventy acres for either the plaintiff or defendant. It appears from the evidence in the record, that the parties had submitted the matter in controversy between them respecting the land, to the decision of arbitrators, and that their award was read in evidence to the jury, but what the award of the arbitrators was, the record does not disclose. The verdict of the jury, under our practice, was in the nature of a decree in equity, and it may have been rendered in award, and with their views of the equitable rights of the parties as settled by the award of the arbitrators. If the award of the arbitrators did not authorize the verdict, as found and decreed by the jury, it was incumbent on the plaintiff in error to have shown it by the production of the award. The burden of showing that the verdict and decree of the jury was inequitable and unjust and unauthorized by the pleadings and evidence was upon the plaintiff in error, and that not being made affirmatively to appear in the record, we affirm the judgment of the court below.

Judgment affirmed.

B. P. Hollis; Guerry & Son; S. C. Elam, for plaintiffs in error.

Hawkins & Hawkins, for defendant.

Flewellen et al. vs. Fontaine et al Equity, from Quitman.

WARNER, C. J.

The complainants filed their bill against the defendants, with a prayer for relief and injunction upon the allegations contained therein. On the trial of the case, the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of the defendants. A motion was made for a new trial on the various grounds of error alleged therein, which was overruled by the court, and the defendants excepted. The case, as made by the complainants' bill and the evidence in the record, is, in substance as follows: That in January, 1871, Jas. T. Flewellen, the husband and father of complainants, obtained a homestead exemption in certain described lands, known as the Shorter place in Quitman county, for the benefit of his wife and children; that prior to obtaining said homestead exemption, the said Flewellen had executed a mortgage upon said Shorter plantation, to-wit: On the 1st day of February, 1868, to secure the payment of a promissory note of that date, due one day thereafter, for the sum of $11,805 50, payable to the executors of John Fontaine, deceased; that there was a judgment in favor of Baldwin & Co. against said Flewellen for the sum of $18,233 93 principal, and $1,788 80 for interest up to the 3d of May, 1867, the date of that judgment, which constituted a prior lien on the Shorter plantation than the mortgage to the executors of Fontaine; that on the 1st Tuesday in April, 1874, all of the Shorter plantation was sold by the sheriff except the homestead exemption, and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of said judgment lien, leaving a balance due thereon of upwards of $8,000 00, which land was purchased at said sheriff's sale by T. S. Fontaine, who has the sheriff's deed therefor. It also appears in the record that on the 3d of November, 1871, Flewellen and T. S. Fontaine, one of the executors, entered into an agreement in writing by which it was stipulated that Flewellen, for himself and wife, should convey to T. S. Fontaine the entire interest of the homestead in said Shorter plantation, for the consideration of $3,000, to be paid by the said T. S. Fontaine, and that the said T. S. Fontaine should proceed to foreclose said mortgage on all the land covered by it, sell, and bid off the same at the mortgage sale, and the said Fontaine further agreed then to sell and convey all of said land so purchased to said Flewellen, as trustee for his wife, provided he, the said Flewellen should pay to him, the said Fontaine, $10,000 punctually on the 1st of December, 1873, but if the said $10,000 should not be paid on the 1st day of December, 1873, or tendered in payment by the said Flewellen, then the said Fontaine may keep the said possession of said lands, and be at liberty to sell the same to any other person. It appears from the evidence of Flewellen that after this written agreement was made, that Fontaine and himself entered into a parol agreement that if he should at any time sell said Shorter plantation before December 1873, for any sum over and above $10,000 the said Fontaine agreed to pay him the excess as trustee for his wife, and that he did sell the same as agent of Fontaine to Green & Malthrop for $15,000. and the complainant in her bill claims that excess as *cestui que trust* under her homestead claim in the land. The consideration mentioned in the deed conveying the homestead to Fontaine is $3,000, with a covenant of warranty as to title. The complainant alleges in her bill that this $3,000 for the homestead was never paid by Fontaine. Upon this material point in the case the evidence is conflicting The three notes for $1,000 each attached to the defendant's answer, signed by Fontaine, payable to the order of Flewellen, and which were shown to have been endorsed and negotiated by him, were proved to have been given for the homestead, and paid by Fontaine when due. Flewellen does not deny in his testimony that he got the $3,000 from Fontaine, but says it was advanced to him to obtain supplies to run the Shorter plantation, and that he expended nearly all of it in taking up liens for advances made in the year 1871, to enable him to open a new account with the merchants for the year 1872, and that none of it went to his wife and children in payment for the homestead land. It also appears from the evidence in the record, that the reason the land was not sold under the mortgage, as agreed to be done, was because Flewellen filed a bill in his own name enjoining said sale; and when that bill was dismissed, he procured the present bill to be filed by the complainant enjoining the sale, so that Fontaine, the defendant, has never had the opportunity to sell said lands under the agreement. It is quite apparent, we think, on the face of this transaction, as disclosed in the record, that the main object and purpose of the parties in making the alleged agreements set forth, was to secure Fontaine's mortgage lien on the Shorter plantation as well as to protect the homestead exemption thereon, from the prior lien of the judgment creditors of Flewellen under the Baldwin & Co. judgment, which had been obtained against him, and then to secure the entire property to the complainant in trust, as against the existing judgment creditors of her husband. In such cases, as a general rule, courts of equity will not be active in granting relief to either party, but will leave them where it finds them, as the jury did in this case. There being no substantial error in the charge of the court in view of the facts disclosed in the record, and the presiding judge before whom the case was tried being satisfied with the verdict, we will not interfere with the exercise of his discretion in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

A. Hood, for plaintiffs in error.

Jno. T. Clarke, for defendants.

Peel vs. Shepherd Certiorari, from Webster.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record and bill of exceptions in this case, that Peel sued Shepherd in a justice's court on an account of $12.00, for making a pair of boots; that the boots were made by one Dolan, who was in the employ of plaintiff, out of material owned and furnished by the plaintiff; that the boots made by Dolan were made by him, plaintiff, and were his boots, and that defendant refused to pay for them; that plaintiff allowed Dolan to contract for work and receive pay for it; that Dolan was not his agent but his employee; that he never authorized Dolan to place to his, Dolan's, credit any of his work, material or effects whatever. This was in substance the plaintiff's evidence before the justice. The defendant testified, in substance, that in June, 1875, he contracted with Dolan to make him a pair of boots for $12 00, which he got in November, 1875; that he paid Dolan in part for them by giving his account credit for $8 40; that at the time he got the boots, did not know that Dolan was in the plaintiff's employment, and not until two or three weeks after he got them, when the plaintiff asked him for the money; that he then owed a small balance for the boots, some three or four dollars, which he told the plaintiff he was willing to pay to him if Dolan was willing, but plaintiff refused to take it. The justice rendered a judgment in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff sued out a writ of certiorari, and brought the case before the superior court, and after argument had thereon, the court affirmed the judgment of the justice and dismissed the certiorari. Whereupon the plaintiff accepted. This is a very small case, but the legal principles involved in it are not any the less important on that amount. In our judgment, the payment by the defendant of the sum of $8 40 to Dolan for the boots, by crediting his account therewith, before he had any knowledge that he was the agent and employee of the plaintiff, should have been allowed to him; but the balance that was due by the defendant for the boots, after he had notice that Dolan was only the agent and employee of the plaintiff in making them out of his, the plaintiff's, materials, should have been paid to the plaintiff by the defendant, and that the plaintiff was legally entitled to recover that balance from the defendant, and the fact that he offered to pay that balance to the plaintiff, who declined to receive it, did not exonerate him from the payment thereof, unless he had paid the same into court when the plaintiff sued him for the price of the boots. The court erred in not sustaining the certiorari and ordering a new trial, on the statement of facts contained in the record. Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

J. B. Hudson; C. F. Crisp, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Hawkins; Geo. E. Thornton; T. H. Pickett, for defendant.

Bleckley, J. concurred.

Jackson, J. dissented.

Jowers vs. Blandy. Trover and bail, from Webster.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. When, in a contract for the sale of personal property, it is stipulated that the seller is to retain title until the price is paid in full, the title does not pass by delivery of the property to the purchaser. Such a contract, when reduced to writing, and signed by the parties, is not a mortgage.

2. When the seller is represented in the contract by an agent who retains the title in himself, as agent, the legal effect is to leave the title in his principal. And it makes no difference to whom the notes given for the purchase money are made payable.

3. After default of the buyer in paying the price according to contract, and after demand upon him for the property, and his refusal to return it, the seller may assert his title by action of trover against him. The agent need not sue in his own name; the action lies in the name of the principal.

4. Under the plaintiff's evidence, the court did not err in refusing to award a non-suit.

5. Affidavit to require bail in trover, may be made, in this state, before a notary public. The notary need not attest it under his notarial seal or any other seal.

6. On the trial of an action of trover, in which bail has been required and given, it is not competent for the defendant, while the case is proceeding before the jury, to make a motion orally to the court to dismiss the bail proceeding, and in support of the motion to introduce evidence in denial of the official character of the person whose attestation appears officially to the bail affidavit.

Judgment affirmed.

Allen Fort; Hawkins and Hawkins; T. H. Pickett, for plaintiff in error.

S. C. Elam, for defendant.

Smith vs. Bush. Rule, from Webster.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. When an attorney at law is ruled for not paying over money collected, his answer to the rule is traversable; and the issue thus formed is for trial by a jury. Code, sections 3950, 3953, 3954.

2. The verdict is not without sufficient evidence to support it on the special matter put in issue by the answer, and the traverse.

3. An attorney at law is an officer of court, and a rule absolute against him may be enforced by attachment for contempt, or by execution against his property, at the option of the plaintiff. Code, section 3956.

4. Where the record is silent as to demand before the rule was brought, and no point on demand seems to have been made in the court below, and where the sole cause shown by the answer against making the rule absolute was, that the money had not been collected, and the answer has been found untrue by the jury, the judgment making the rule absolute will not be disturbed because no evidence of demand is in the record.

Judgment affirmed.

Hawkins & Hawkins; Thomas H. Pickett, for plaintiff in error.

Guerry & Son, for defendant.

Jordan & Comer vs. West. Assumpsit, from Sumter.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The refusal of written requests to charge is not cause for new trial, where the charge given was reasonably full and substantially correct, and where the verdict is clearly warranted by the evidence.

2. The case turned chiefly on the facts, and the verdict is satisfactory to this court, as it was to the court below.

Judgment affirmed.

Allen Fort; J. R. McCleskey; W. A. Hawkins, for plaintiffs in error.

Guerry & Son, for defendant.

Greer vs. South Western Railroad Company. Motion, from Macon.

BLECKLEY, J.

Where the plaintiff, after a verdict is found against him, moves for a new trial and then dismisses his motion, the officers of court are not entitled to have an order to enter up judgment against the defendant for costs, although the dismissal of the motion was induced by the defendant's agreeing to pay, and paying the fee of the plaintiff's attorney. Under such circumstances the plaintiff is the party cast, and therefore liable for costs.

Judgment affirmed.

Thomas R. Loyd, by S. C. Elam, for plaintiff in error.

R. F. Lyon, by W. A. Hawkins, for defendant.

Eaton vs. Freeman. Complaint for land, from Terrill.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where the verdict is for the premises in dispute, and a large amount for mesne profits, and there is no evidence in the record on the subject of mesne profits, the verdict, as a whole, is without sufficient evidence to support it.

2. Where the plaintiff's evidence shows that the defendant acquired possession of the premises under a written contract between the parties for an exchange of lands, the contract ought to be produced or accounted for. Its terms, and failure by defendant to comply with them, ought to appear.

3. A deed executed in another state and attested by two witnesses, one of whom purports to be a justice of the peace, is not prepared for record without further authentication; and though recorded, it is not admissible in evidence, even as color of title, without proof of execution.

Judgment reversed.

Guerry & Saunders; A Hood, for plaintiff in error.

Parks & Parks; D. A. Vason, for defendant.

J. G. Stephens vs. S. T. Bostick and A. M. Tucker, administrator, claimant. Claim, from Lee.

JACKSON, J.

The principle ruled in this case in 55th Ga., 543 covers the error complained of in this bill of exceptions. The circuit court in the charge to the jury enforced that principle.

Judgment affirmed.

Thomas R. Lyon, by R F. Lyon, for plaintiff in error.

D. H. Pope, by R N. Ely, for defendant.

Maxwell et al., commissioners, vs. John B. Cumming. Mandamus, from Lee.

JACKSON, J.

1. The judge of the superior court has no legal authority to appoint a detective or special officer to hunt up and arrest and bring back to the county whence he escaped an escaped prisoner, to pass an order, on the approval of the grand jury or otherwise, that the county pay such detective or special officer $250 for his services, and to enforce such order by mandamus to the county commissioners to pay the same out of the county treasury, and if they have not the money, to order the commissioners to tax the people of the county to raise it.

Judgment reversed

W. H. Baldy, by M. J. Clarke, for plaintiffs in error.

Hawkins & Hawkins for defendant.

Wm. Usery and wife vs. Pryor, Bostwick, et al. In equity, from Sumter.

JACKSON, J.

The complainants having amended their bill by striking therefrom the prayer for relief againts the only parties defendant against whom they had any equitable rights, leaving only defendants in respect to whom the remedy at law was adequate and complete, the bill was properly dismissed.

Judgment affirmed.

N. A. Smith; Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiffs in error.

B. P. Hollis; DuPont Guerry, for defendants.

John T. Kelsoe vs. Slaughter Hill. Motion to enter judgment nunc pro tunc, from Macon.

JACKSON, J.

Where, by inadvertence, counsel fail to enter up judgment on a recovery in an action of trespass vi et armis within four days after adjournment of the court, the court may, at a succeeding term, on due notice to the defendant, grant an order to enter up the same nunc pro tunc.

Judgment affirmed.

Thos. P. Loyd; W. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Joel W. Perry, administrator, vs. John B. Mulligan. Declaration in attachment, from Early.

JACKSON, J.

1. The sufficiency of the bond in attachment cases, in respect to the solvency of the surety, is matter primarily for the consideration of the officer issuing the same, and not for the superior court on the trial of the cause, especially where the defendant has received notice of the suit, and has pleaded to the merits. Code 3271; 55 Ga., 454.

2. After a party has taken and enjoyed large benefits from an award, it is too late for him to object thereto, on the ground that his agent had no written or other legal authority to bind him by the submission.

3. The declaration in attachment may be amended by striking out "Georgia, Decatur county," and inserting "Georgia, Early county," the true venue of the cause being Early county and the trial pending therein.

4. If part of the answer to an interrogatory be read by the party who sued out the interrogatories, he should read at least all of that answer, but if the other side afterwards read all the answers, and the right to conclude the argument does not turn on his being forced to do so, no harm will have been done, and a new trial will not be granted, on an error which proved to be harmless.

5. One party to the record is not a competent witness to prove transactions touching the issue in the case between himself and the other party who is dead. If such party be offered as a witness by the other side, and be examined only in respect to matters which did not transpire between the witness and the deceased, while the cross-examination should be full in respect to the matters so enquired about on the direct examination, it should not operate as a license to the party examined to testify to transactions which took place between him and deceased, such as delivery of property and payment of money to deceased in compliance with an award, the delivery and payment being a vital issue in the case.

6. If the agent of the dead party has been examined as a witness in the case by interrogatories, the other party may testify in respect to transactions between himself and such agent, though the agent be dead at the time of the trial.

7. A new trial should not be granted on newly discovered evidence which is not admissible and could not affect the merits of the case.

8 The charge to the effect that the whole issue in the case was confined to compliance or non-compliance with the award, and that neither party could go behind, under the facts of this case, was right.

9. The court, in a civil case, may receive the verdict in the absence of the defendant and his counsel, especially if they were called into court before the verdict was received and did not respond.

Judgment reversed.

E. C. Bower, by Z. D. Harrison, for plaintiff in error.

A. Hood; J. C. Rutherford, for defendant.

A. M. Moore vs. Willis Martin. Same vs. Bryant. Foreclosure of lien, from Terrell.

JACKSON, J.

1. Whilst the affidavit to foreclose a merchant's lien for fertilizers must show that it is prosecuted within one year after the debt becomes due, yet the averment in the affidavit meets fully the requirement of the statute, if it alleges that the debt was contracted on the 27th of February, 1874, for fertilizers furnished that year, and that it fell due on the 1st of November, 1874, and the affidavit itself was made on the 25th of November, 1874. These figures appearing on the face of the affidavit, which is the commencement of the prosecution of foreclosure, make it as certain as figures can that the prosecution is within one year after the debt became due.

2 The demand and refusal to pay averred in plaintiff's affidavit may be traversed and denied by defendant's counter-affidavit, and form an issue to be tried, and, if found against the plaintiff, his right to foreclose the lien fails.

Judgment reversed.

John T. Clarke; J. H. Guerry, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Wooten; Parks & Parks, for defendant.

Warren, C. J., concurred.

BLECKLEY, J., concurring.

Demand for payment does not affect the amount or the justice of the claim, or the existence of the lien. It is a step in the remedy, and is not in order until after the right has become perfect. When demand is duly averred in the creditor's affidavit, the law treats it as established, and has made no provision for traversing or contesting the averment. The defenses which may be urged by counter-affidavit are such as bar the proceedings, in whole or in part, and not such as merely abate it.

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MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE, who buy Crockery and Glassware at wholesale and want bargains, call at 87 Whitehall street, at T. R. Ripley's. 86 feb14—d1t

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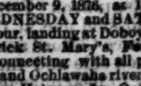

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At Kennesaw Mills Depot.

Atlanta, Ga., January 16, 1877.

NOTE—As to quality I refer to HON. THOS. P. JANES, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, and DR. WM. J. LAND, STATE CHEMIST. jan17—d2m,2dp,

Fertilizers.

E. FRANK COE'S

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate.

AGAIN OFFERING TO THE PLANTERS OF GEORGIA THIS

STANDARD FERTILIZER

we beg to assure those who have so CONFIDENTLY and SUCCESSFULLY used it heretofore that it is more than ever the determination of the manufacturer not only to maintain its present high character, but to make it the

Leading Fertilizer in Georgia

for "STERLING MERIT AND RELIABLENESS" The average of analysis by the State Inspector from 1870 to date shows the splendid result of—

Available Soluble Phosphoric Acid 12.00 Per Cent.
Ammonia, - - - - 3.00 Per Cent.

A result only to be attained by the use of the RICHEST and PUREST material in manufacturing To the guarantee of the manufacturer purchasers have also OUR PERSONAL GUARANTEE that every sack sold by us is fully up to the former standard, and that it be kept so The best endorsement that can be given

E. Frank Coe's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate

is the language used by correspondents ordering or inquiring about it: "THAT NO ONE EVER USES IT BUT THEY WANT IT AGAIN, IN PREFERENCE TO ANYTHING ELSE"

On Time Sales we give Cotton Option at 15 Cents per lb. for Middling Cotton.

For further information and prices, circulars, etc., address

PURSE & THOMAS,

GENERAL AGENTS, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, OR

WILLIAM LOWE, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

jan16—d2mo

Seeds, Fertilizers, etc.

FRESH AND GENUINE

GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER and TREE

SEEDS.

Arriving in large supply, at wholesale and retail. Send in orders NOW before the rush comes All standards sent by mail, postage paid, at FIVE CENTS per paper, 50 cents per dozen. Choice lot CHUFAS, CAT-TAIL MILLET, GERMAN MILLET, HUNGARIAN, ORCHARD, RED TOP and BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, LUCERNE, etc.

FERTILIZERS.

Wando Fertilizer, Acid Phosphate, Russell Coe's Phosphate, etc.

MARK W. JOHNSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Agent for Farm Implements and Machinery, Seeds, Fertilizers, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons and proved Live Stock, etc jan9 d3m

Tailoring.

H. E. DYKEMAN'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

27 Whitehall Street.

A large and well selected stock of Coatings, Suitings, Trouserings, Cloths and Doeskins always on hand. PRICES REDUCED FITS GUARANTEED. A discount of 10 per cent. to the Clergy jan6—d3mo

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., February 4, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, February 4, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus accom	8:00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	3 27 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

Columbus accommodation leaves Macon for Columbus daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 p m
Leaves Columbus (accommodation)	9 31 p m
Arrives at Macon	4 50 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 00 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 43 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 30 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 20 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily, making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Train on Blakely Extension leaves daily, except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 a m
Leaves Albany	10 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula	12 30 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 05 p m
Leaves Columbus	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	7 05 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for those points

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah,
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt Southwestern Railroad, Macon.

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., February 1st, 1877.

THE firm of "Regenstein & Co.," has this day been dissolved by limitation. Regenstein & Kutz will sign in liquidation.

JULIUS REGENSTEIN,
GABRIEL REGENSTEIN,
GABRIEL S. KUTZ.

ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1877.

The undersigned have this day formed themselves into copartnership to carry on the business of General Merchandise, under the firm name of "Regenstein & Kutz"

JULIUS REGENSTEIN,
GABRIEL S. KUTZ.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of James C. Robertson, Bankrupt In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of James C. Robertson, of Walton county, Georgia, (P. O. Monroe), who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. February 1st, 1877

DOCTOR F. C. TIMMONS, Assignee,
Monroe, Georgia

GEORGIA, Campbell county.

Ordinary's Office, January 22, 1877.

WHEREAS, Andrew H. Kidd, administrator of the estate of ... deceased, applies for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time allowed by law, else letters dismissory will be granted the applicant.

Railroads.

Atlanta & Richmond AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

COMMENCING

Sunday, October 8th, 1876

Only One Change between Atlanta and New York.

LEAVE ATLANTA

4:35 p. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger.
7:30 a. m. Daily (except Sunday)—Freight and Accommodation.

ARRIVE ATLANTA

10:15 a. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger
7:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday—Freight and Accommodation.

Express Passenger Train going East makes close connections at Danville for Lynchburg, Washington, and all Eastern Cities, and at Richmond for Washington and all Eastern cities, arriving at all points East, by either line,

Ten Hours in Advance

of any other line.

Entire Trains, including SLEEPERS and PARLOR CARS, will run through to Richmond without change. Day Coach and Sleeping Car between Richmond and New York without change. Passengers holding through ticket be entitled to privilege of Parlor cars without extra charge.

JOHN B. PECK,
Superintendent.
oct10—dtf

SCHEDULE

North Eastern Railroad.

ON and after Monday, November 6, 1876, trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Athens	[illegible] a m
Arrive at Lula	[illegible] a m
Leave Athens	5:00 p m
Arrive at Lula	7:20 p m
Leave Lula	[illegible]
Arrive at Athens	[illegible]
Leave Lula	[illegible]
Arrive at Athens	[illegible]

Close connection both ways with trains on the Air-Line Railroad. J. M. EDWARDS, Superintendent.
Athens, November 6, 1876.

Libel for Divorce.

Georgia, Fulton county—Sarah E. Garvin vs. Robert Garvin. Libel for Divorce. Fulton Superior Court, Fall Term, 1876. Present his Honor G. Peeples, Judge of said Court.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff of Fulton county, that the defendant in the above stated case is not to be found, nor does he reside in said county, and it further appearing that the said defendant does not reside in the State of Georgia. It is, therefore, ordered that service be perfected by publication of this order in the Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper in said county, once a month for four months, and that the said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, else the case will be considered in default and the plaintiff allowed to proceed.

GARTRELL & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Order granted January 18th, 1877.

C. PEEPLES, J. S. C. A. C.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court
JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C.
11 feb8—dlam4mo

Campbell County Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold on the first Tuesday in March next, between the legal hours of sale, before the Court House door, in the town of Fairburn, Campbell county, Georgia, the following property, to-wit:

One lot of land ... in the ... District of originally ... county, now Campbell county, Georgia, ... levied on as the property of ... to satisfy a fi fa ... in favor of J A Smith ... Levy made by J P ... and turned over to me. ...

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

A VALENTINE.

Oh! little Jewellers in fur, mine,
What shall I send for your valentine?
Rosemary and flowers are far away,
Gloomy on Wilson's ring no day;
Buds will not blow, and sun will not shine;
What shall I do for a valentine?

Prithee, St. Valentine, tell me here,
Why do you come at this time of year?
Frosty or days when lilies are white,
Plenty of days when sunbeams are bright,
But now when energetic maidens dress,
Why do you come, St. Valentine, dear?

I've searched the gardens all through and through,
For a bud to tell of my love so true;
But buds were asleep and blossoms were dead,
And the drifting snow came down on my head.
So little, loveliest lady mine,
Here is my heart for your valentine!

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Col. John H. Martin, of the Columbus Times, alludes to a recent paragraph in this column, in which we most unaccountably mixed the names of the two papers, as a "fling." The colonel is unduly sensitive. It was not intended as a fling, and we have no idea that any one outside of Columbus would so interpret it. We can forgive the colonel his misinterpretation, but when he undertakes to deny that he is a colonel, right there we take issue with him. He *is* a colonel, and has been one for years. Things are coming to a pretty pass indeed when a man is bold enough tell us to our teeth that he is not a colonel.

—A middle Georgia man who went fox-hunting the other day lost his dogs. They returned twelve hours afterwards, and he says they caught the fox, for they had blood on their muzzles and wool in their teeth. It is only another evidence of the cunning of the modern fox that he goes around the country disguised as a sheep. Only the most experienced dogs can distinguish between a fox and a lamb, and even then they have to fling the lamb down and taste of him

—It is understood that a well-known Augusta editor is endeavoring to get an omnibus bill through the legislature. One of the provisions is to the effect that the cushions shall be attached to the end of the pole instead of resting upon the seats. We are in favor of the bill.

—A little Atlanta boy writes the following composition on politics: "Politicks is where men git inter trubble at the cort-house an votes aginst one another until night and then comes home with sore eyes my eyes were sore oncet but pepper fell into 'em but pepper don't fall into the folks eyes what does the votin an ma says it aint dus nether but pa says ma don't go to no poles and ma says she wish she did she bet she'd unlimber some of them dimmyjohns what carrys on the campane"

—The poor little health board! The great, big legislative economists!

—There is no chance for a dog law. Foxes with wool on them are getting too plentiful in the land.

—A nigger and a red-not stove fell through a hearth in Forsyth the other day. The nigger's shins were violently scorched, but otherwise the stove was uninjured.

—Rosa Danfort, a female of color, stabbed and killed a negro named Bob Smith in Savannah the other day. The murder seems to have been premeditated.

—A Monroe county negro accidently shot his brother through the thigh with the ramrod of a gun the other day. The Advertiser suggests that the handle of a shovel is not as dangerous as firearms.

—A little four-year-old son of Col. W. O. Fleming, of Bainbridge, managed to get a pistol from a bureau drawer the other day, and shot himself through the temple, the ball entering the brain. There is very little hope of his recovery.

—Mr. Sterling Jenkins, an old citizen of Muscogee county, is dead.

—Hamilton was taken in by a snake show recently.

—The Griffin News thinks that when Uncle Dennis Hammond succeeds in hoisting Judge Pitman out of the ordinary's office by contesting Dan's election, then it will be time to talk about the removal of the capital.

—Mrs. Calvin Tell, of Harris county, died the other day, aged ninety-seven. Her husband, aged eighty-seven, died three days afterwards.

—If a dog law was passed, it is to be feared that the foxes would eat all the sour grapes next summer, and this would be a great loss to the country.

—Augusta has had a perfect cyclone of crimes and casualties,

—A negro cut onother negro's throat over a game of cards near Augusta the other day.

—A piece of falling timber killed a negro in Columbus on Monday.

—Jefferson Davis Hawkins, a son of Dr. S. B. Hawkins, of Americus, died suddenly the other day. He was about fifteen years old, and was a most promising lad.

Gustav Stopel, an Augusta jeweler, was found dead on Monday.

—Patrick Shehan, of Augusta, was found dead in the canal the other day.

—Americus Republican: A few days ago we gave an account of the supposed suicide of Mrs. Sarah Sheppard, wife of William Sheppard, of Marion county. The community has been sifting the mattar thoroughly, and it is now believed that the woman was killed by her husband. An inquest was held over the dead body and decided that deceased was murdered. Mr. Sheppard has fled to parts unknown.

—Augusta Constitutionalist: Information reached this city yesterday afternoon that on Saturday night last, as Mr. J. H. Rozier, a prominent merchant of Sparta, in Hancock county, was returning from his storehouse to his residence, he was waylaid by a murderous villain, who struck him with a slung shot from behind, from the effects of which he died. Mr. Rozier, after being knocked down, was robbed of one hundred dollars in money, which he had on his person, besides a valuable gold watch, and other valuables. The murderer has not yet been detected.

—Columbus Enquirer: Mr. Wm. H. Young has indeed been a benefactor to this section, and an honor to liberal advancement. The Eagle and Phœnix manufactory with its extensive buildings and thousands of spindles and looms is a grand monument to his enterprise, and forethought and influence for good. To the planting interests he has conferred as useful benefits as on the commercial and manufacturing world. To him in this section is due for the introduction of the best class of fertilizers, the rejection of worthless ones, and the widely disseminated knowledge of improved farming. That the intelligent employment of guanos of the richest grades wonderfully increases the productiveness of the soil cannot be questioned. That the use of guano regardless of standards largely reduces the profits, has been demonstrated to perfection. These lessons have been taught practically by Mr. Young, and he has continued to bring and sell that which the experience of years has shown to be of the greatest fertility giving power. He again offers those leading fertilizers—soluble pacific guano and compound acid phosphate for compositing with cotton seed. The sales have been great and reliance of yields of cotton or corn on smaller acreage have been the result. Old worn out plantations have been forced to rerender their herb crops. Hundreds can attest their efficacy and extended popularity. Men can believe what they see, and the recuperative properties by even to soils by these guanos are marvelous. The growing use of them will cause our country to blossom like the rose and real wealth for the people. In farming all every other occupation, no one should contemplate that the best is the cheapest. The maxim is as true of fertilizers as of any other purchase. Intelligence is not slow to heed the undeniable principle, amply tested by the experience of thousands.

Special Notices.

Keep's custom shirts made to measure.
The very best, 6 for $9, delivered free everywhere
Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts
The very best, 6 for $6, delivered free everywhere
An elegant set of Gold plate collar and sleeve buttons given with each half dozen Keep's shirts.
Samples and full directions mailed free to any address.
Merchants supplied at a small commission on cost.
Trade circulars mailed free on application
Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., New York
jan31—deod&wly

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga.
GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Delia Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Milledge and take care to Newnan, Ga., and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,
A. J. WILLIAMS.
Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar
nov28

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—ropes the drain and rejuvenates the entire machine. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 50 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $5 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
nov28—deod&wly

Humphrey's Specifics.

THE MILD POWER
CURES
HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS
Been in general use for twenty years; everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money, averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

	Cents.
1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	50
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	50
3. Cry-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	50
4. Diarrhœa, of Children or Adults,	50
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	50
6. Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	50
7. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	50
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Face Ache,	50
9. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	50
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	50
11. Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	50
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods,	50
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	50
14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	50
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	50
16. Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague,	50
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	50
18. Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19. Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20. Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21. Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22. Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23. Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24. General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25. Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26. Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27. Kidney Disease, Gravel,	50
28. Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29. Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	50
31. Painful Periods, with Spasms,	1 00
32. Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33. Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34. Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat,	50
35. Chronic Congestions and Eruption	50

FAMILY CASES.
Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Book, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00
☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address
Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co.,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
For Sale by all Druggists.
O'HILLER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.
nov28—deod&wly-n-tuw—

Fertilizers.

Dissolve p Bone
—OF—
High Grade & Uniform Quality?
—ALSO—
Sulphate Ammonia
Nitrate Soda,
Muriate Potash and
Fertilizer Salt Petre.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists.

GENUINE NOVA SCOTIA
Land Plaster.
We have quite a lot, for sale at greatly reduced prices.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists.

KEMP'S PATENT
OIL TANK.
HOLDS 50 gallons, with Pump and Measures, all complete. The best article in the market.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 11 Pryor street.
feb4—dtf

GUANO!
PURE PERUVIAN and NOVA SCOTIA
LAND PLASTER for sale by R. G. LAY,
No. 142 Bay street, west of Exchange,
jan31—tjm

ZELL'S
AMMONIATED
Bone Superphosphate,
AND
Acid Phosphate
FOR
Compounding with Cotton Seed, etc.

THE attention of cotton planters is called to the above standard brands of Fertilizers, which I am now offering for sale at low prices payable first November next, with option of payment in cotton at 15 cents per pound.
Apply to GEO. J. HOWARD,
47 Peachtree street,
General Agent.
feb14—dtm

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the World. It contains 26 sheets of paper, 26 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of valuable Jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold plated sleeve button, and ladies' fashionable fancy Set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages, with assorted Jewelry, $1. *8-hit Gold Patent Lever Watch* free to all agents. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.
oct28—wly

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership between N. L. Angier and W. M. Williams, in the Commission, Shipping and all other business, heretofore existing under the firm name of Angier & Williams, with their place of business in Atlanta, Ga., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party having the right to close up the business. The Commission and Brokerage Business will be continued by Wm. M. Williams.
N. L. ANGIER,
WM. M. WILLIAMS.
Atlanta, Ga., January 20, 1877. jan31—1m

Libel for Divorce.

State of Georgia, Fulton county—Superior Court Fall Term, 1876. Thomas J. James vs. Cornelia A. James—Libel for Divorce. Ltl.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant does not reside in this county, but resides in the State of Tennessee, and does not reside in this State, it is on motion of plaintiff's counsel, ordered that said defendant appear and answer to the next term of this Court. And it is further ordered that service be perfected by the Sheriff of Fulton county, by publishing the same as the law directs. It is further ordered that this rule be published in the Atlanta Constitution for four months. December 7, 1876.
C. PEETE, Judge S. C., A. C.
A true extract from the minutes of said court.
JAMES R. CRUMLEY, C. S. C.
dec19—4 months

ALLCOCK'S
Porous Plasters
☞ Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them, & no avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
S. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York
nov28—deod&wly, top, col, ext, r, m

White Lead
W. H. GRIFFIN, Pres't. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec
SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.

Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test"

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon Strictly Pure White Lead. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street and GEO. J HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.
oct31—1mmo

Relief for the Afflicted.
DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the only one of the kind in this section, will prosecute
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhœa and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night sweats) Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy. Diseases of the Urinary Organs promptly cured. SYPHILIS in all its stages, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other diseases, treated successfully and cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Patients knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to call on me for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent by address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by every man. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M.
aug6—1dawly

MARRIAGE SECRETS, Or Guide to Marriage, Illustrated with numerous engravings from the life. Every adult and inquisitive should know of Courtship, Marriage, Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts who should marry, Impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining the causes, symptoms and remedies, and is the only complete scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely by mail on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WARNER & CO., No. 24 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

MANHOOD RESTORED
Victims of youthful imprudence who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excess. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 88 Nassau St., N. Y.
oct30—deod&wly

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 128 N. Eighth St. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Thirty years experience in the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases.

Dr. BUTTS' Marriage Guide, A Physiological View of Marriage, for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the causes of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth and womanhood. An illustrated book of 200 pages, price reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Number sent for 50 cts.
A Dr. BUTTS' MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means to cure, 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.
MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, Stricture, the Opium Habit, &c., a 50 page book sent under seal for 25 cts. or three books on special subjects, 100 pages each, everything worth knowing on the subject, sent under seal on receipt of 60 cts. Address Dr. BUTTS' Dispensary, No. 128 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
jan31—1mo

Relief for the Afflicted.
DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the only one of the kind in this section will prosecute
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhœa and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night sweats) Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy. Diseases of the Urinary Organs promptly cured. SYPHILIS in all its stages, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other diseases, treated successfully and cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Patients knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to call on me for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent by address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by every man. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M.
aug6—1dawly

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work of pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to correct them in married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; contains information, which no one can afford to be without; tells how to preserve the health, and complexion, and gives infallible checks for freshness of youth; the only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cts. by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work.
Dr. A. G. OLIN, 167 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

Business Directory.

E. P. SCOTT & CO.,
5 Exchange Court, New York,
Bankers & Merchants.
BUY and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Gold on Commission. Also, contracts for future delivery of Cotton.
jan14—dem, 6m

Marietta Chair Factory
MARIETTA, GEORGIA
BRUMBY & MYERS, Proprietors.
THE best standard Chair and the lowest prices guaranteed. Send for our reduced price list and photographs before ordering your chairs elsewhere.
aug21—tuthly, 1877

L. L. THOMASON,
DEALER IN
Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard,
LIQUOR, &c. Market street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. New Fire proof Warehouse at foot of Market street.
apr20, 1876—dly

Dentists.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW,
DENTISTS.
Office, 33 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
jan1 7, 1876—dly

L. D. CARPENTER,
Dentist,
No. 47 WHITEHALL STREET, Atlanta Georgia

D. SMITH,
Dentist.
Office 65 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28, 1876—dly

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,
Dentist,
WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street.
jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

B. S. IRVIN,
Attorney at Law,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
PRACTICE in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims.
nov15, 1876—dly

R. A. MASSEY,
Attorney at Law,
DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta.
jan30, 1877—d12m

S. L. BERNER, C. A. TURNER
BERNER & TURNER,
Attorneys at Law
FORSYTH, GEORGIA,
WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims. Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga.; Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga.
feb1, 1877—dly

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, No. 5 Kimball House, First Floor,
Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law.
feb1— aug20, 1876—dly

POPE BARROW.
Attorney at Law,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
june25, 1876—dly

AUGUSTUS M. REINHARDT. | THOMAS J. HOOKS.
REINHARDT & HOOKS,
Attorneys at Law,
Corner Peachtree and Wall streets, No. 3 up stairs, opposite National Hotel.
STRICTAST attention given to the collection and litigation of claims. Collections promptly made in any part of the United States through our collection agency. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
jan14—d3m

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY.
MARLER & PERRY,
Attorneys at Law,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
SPECIAL attention given to collections. Will practice in the courts of Hall, Jackson, Banks, Dawson, Lumpkin, White and Rabun counties.
june20, 1876—dly

H. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law
MADISON, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law U. Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col. Geo. W. Adair.
june9—dtf

JACKSON & THOMAS,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 4 Broad Street, ATHENS, GA.
WILL practice in the Courts of the State
march 1, 1876—dly

C. A. THORNWELL,
Attorney at Law,
ROME, GEORGIA.
SPECIAL attention collections.
mar10, 1876—d12m

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN
L. J. GLENN & SON,
Attorneys at Law,
HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets.
dec31—dtf

J. A. McWHORTER,
Attorney at Law,
GREENESBORO, GEORGIA
WILL give prompt attention to the business entrusted to his care. Will attend regularly the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Collection of claims a specialty.
march12, 1876—d1y

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar22—dtf

Livery Stables.

Cumming Hack Line
In connection with the
U. S. Mail.
I will run a regular 2-horse Hack from Cumming to Duluth, leaving Cumming Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10½ a. m., arriving at Duluth, 3 p. m. Leaves Duluth Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10½ a. m., arriving at Cumming, 3 p. m. I will also, on every Friday, carry passenger and light freight from Cumming to Amrari, connecting with the
Gainesville and Dahlonega Hack
Good conveyance can be furnished to any neighboring towns in Cumming. Careful Drivers.
ROBT. A. CAMP, Proprietor.

Livery Stable
AND OMNIBUS LINE, ATHENS, GEORGIA
BUS meets every train, both at the Georgia and North-Eastern depot. Call for Cooper's Bus.
J. J. COOPER.
nov19—dlawtf

New Livery Stable
Opened out at
Mt. Airy, Ga.
In connection with the the Stable at Clarkesville,
for the traveling public, by
CHURCH & JONES.
PARTIES visiting Clarkesville, Narchoochee Valley, Tallulah Falls, etc. will always find good Hacks at Mt. Airy or Clarkesville.
Hacks always Ready
at the arrival of each train, North and East.
aug1—dtf CHURCH & JONES.

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Dade county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court House door in Trenton, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, all the real estate of Leroy Sinton, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms made known on day of sale This January 29th, 1877.
JAMES M. SUTTON,
feb8—wtd Administrator.

Atlanta Musical Institute
BRANCHES TAUGHT: Piano, Organ, Harmony, Cultivation of the Voice, Solo and Class Singing; also Classes for Children: Violin, Cornet, etc. 150 Free Lessons during the year. English and German spoken. German taught. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7. Scholars can have board. Address, for Catalogue,
PROF. G. SCHULTZE,
dec22—d1y 47 Whitehall Street

B. WOODWARD & CO.,
Cotton Brokers
WILL have special arrangements with our friends in New York for purchase and sale of Future Contracts.
aug4—dtm

EXCELSIOR
Printing Ink Co
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET
13 Spruce St., NEW YORK.
apr25—2mos

New Advertisements.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
☞ WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER and QUALIFICATIONS of the AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,
CHICAGO,
827 and 829 Broadway, N. Y., or New Orleans, La

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Aug sta. Maine.

$500 A MONTH to Active Men selling our Latest Copying Book. No press or wax used. Sample copy worth $3 00 free. Send stamp for circulars. EXCELSIOR MF'G CO., 89 Madison, and 133 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WANTED—Men to Wholesale to Merchants $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. Gem Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine
tan2—d&wtw

To Continental and Security Life Insurance Co's Policy Holders.
Mr. Sheppard Homans, Actuary of New York, offers the benefit of his experience and position to any policy holders of the above named companies, and will act as their attorney in settlement of their claims, without any charge for his services. Call room or address H. L. FRIEND, Mobile, Alabama.

Newspaper Advertising Agents.
GEO. P. ROWEL & CO., 41 PARK ROW, N. Y.
They have the satisfaction of accomplishing the most extensive and complete advertising operation which has ever been accomplished, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in reducing down a complex business into so thoroughly systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics, pertaining to advertising is placed readily at the disposal of the public.—*Extract from N. Y. "Times," June 14, 1875*
Send for a Circular.
nov29—1dawly

Dry Goods and Clothing.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND WILL OFFER THIS FOLLOWING:
1 Case Wamsutta 4-4 Bleaching at 13½c.
1 Case Lonsdale 4-4 Bleaching, 11½.
2 Cases 4-4 Bleaching at 9 and 10c.
2 Cases assorted best Standard Prints at 7c.
1 Case assorted double-width Ginghams at 10c.
Full width Sheeting from 20c up.
A large and well-assorted line of Hamburg Edging from 8c to 50c each yard, worth double the money.
25 pieces Lonsdale Cambric at 14c.
20 pieces 3-4 Bleaching at 8½c.
Full line of Ticking 10, 12, 15 and 20c
25 pieces 7-8 Bleaching at 7½c
2 Bales Sea Island from 8c up.
We offer a full line of Linen Towels, Table Damask, Napkins and Doylies, at one-half that value, (slightly soiled and must be sold). 2 9 French woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1 00. A full line of Ladies, Children's and Misses' Hose. Ribbons, Laces, Buttons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, reduced fully 25 to 50 per cent. A call is respectfully solicited at
Furchgott, Benedict & Co's,
NO. 36 WHITEHALL STREET,
BRANCH HOUSE:
New York, Charleston, S. C.,
Jacksonville, Fla. ATLANTA, GA.

Phosphates.

DR. E. M. PENDLETON, Formerly Athens, Ga. WM. M. PENDLETON, Atlanta, Ga. WM. L. LAMPKIN, Agent Dalton, Ga.
PENDLETONS & LAMPKIN
DEALERS IN
GUANO, TOBACCO, CIGARS & PRODUCE
—AND—
General Commission Merchants.
Corner ALABAMA AND FORSYTH STREETS, (next door to Adair & Bros.)
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.
WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Pendleton's Ammoniated Superphosphate
AND
PENDLETON'S PHOSPHATE FOR COMPOSTING.
Together with all Fertilizing Materials used by Farmers and Gardners for different crops.
Good arrangements may be made for purchases in large quantities for Cash.
The senior partner, Dr. E. M. Pendleton, having resigned his professorship in the University of Georgia, will devote his whole time to the purchase, preparation and sale of his manures, so that every farmer may rely upon their being kept up to standard and sold at living rates.
For further information call at our place of business or apply for circulars. Address
PENDLETONS & LAMPKIN,
ap — —dtf Corner Alabama and Forsyth Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.

Printing.

THE CONSTITUTION'S
BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment,
34 BROAD STREET,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA
THIS ESTABLISHMENT BEING FULLY STOCKED WITH
IMPROVED PRESSES
Also, with all the Latest Styles and Designs
TYPE, BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
We are prepared to execute every description of
Book and Job Printing
IN A MANNER WHICH CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Bills of Fare, Programmes, Picnic and Ball Tickets,
AUCTION BILLS, HAND BILLS, CIRCULARS, DEEDS,
Invoices, Headings, Patent Tags, Bills Lading,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS, PROMISORY NOTES,
Cards, Catalogues, Envelopes, Bill Heads,
MORTGAGES, CONTRACTS, BANK CHECKS, DRUG TICKETS,
EVERY VARIETY OF BLANKS,
POSTERS, STREET BILLS AND PROGRAMMES, DODGERS FOR SHOWS, &c.
Done in a Sueprior Style,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
Orders by mail promptly attended to, and estimates forwarded on application.
Address THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

Removal.

Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingraths
Have removed from No. 21 Marietta street to their new building
Nos. 36 and 38 Peachtree, cor. of Walton
where they will be pleased to accommodate their old friends and customers, and all who favor them with a call at their NEW STORE. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal storage heretofore extended them.
jan25—d1mo

Clapp's 99 Cent Bazaar.
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
AND STRANGERS IN ATLANTA CAN SAVE 50 PER CENT. BY PURCHASING
THEIR GOODS AT
CLAPP'S 99 CENT BAZAAR
27 WHITEHALL STREET.
ELEGANT Jewelry; Silver Plated and Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Clothing, etc.
Ladies' large Hair Switches, Embroidered Underwear, Alexandre Kids, etc., etc., at less than manufacturer's prices.
Call for the Banner Bosomless Shirt, with the linen bosom and cuffs, worth $2 00, but selling for only 99 cents.
Goods shipped C. O. D. Send for circular.
nov25—d1m

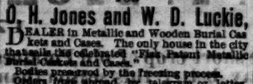
Builders' Supplies.

GUERNSEY. GEO. W. REYNOLD
GUERNSEY & REYNOLDS,
DEALERS IN
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS
—AND—
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,
LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS PUTTY,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PAINT BRUSHES,
LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, &c., &c.
The only complete establishment of the kind in the State.
WAREROOMS: On Second Street, opposite J. W. Burke & Co.,
MACON, GA.

Undertakers.

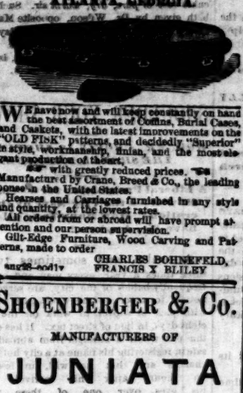
C. H. SWIFT, Ag't
FOR
O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,
DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Cases and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fire Proof Metallic Burial Cases and Cases."
Bodies preserved by the freezing process.
Orders filled promptly, by telegram or letter, promptly attended to.
oct15 dly

BOHNEFELD & BLILEY,
Undertakers & Cabinet Makers,
Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



WE have now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "GOLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art.
☞ with greatly reduced prices. ☜
Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.
Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.
All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention and our person supervision.
Gilt-Edge Furniture, Wood Carving and Patterns, made to order
CHARLES BOHNEFELD,
aug26—dodly FRANCIS X BILEY

SHOENBERGER & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
JUNIATA



HORSE AND MULE
SHOES,
Cut Nails & Spikes,
HORSE SHOE BAR AND
SHEET IRON.
Goods warranted equal to any in the market
Send for Circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS,"
Corner 15th and Etna Streets.
oct27—dly PITTSBURGH, PA.

A G

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

OUR PYRAMID.

IF YOU
Want a cook,
Want a situation,
Want a salesman,
Want a servant girl,
Want to rent a store,
Want to sell a piano,
Want to sell a horse,
Want to buy or sell a house,
Want to hire or rent a house,
Want a good boarding house,
Want to lend or borrow money,
Want to buy a second hand carriage,
Want to find strayed or stolen animals,
Want to find anything you have lost,
Want to find an owner for anything found,
Want to accomplish anything under the sun,
You can do it easily through the columns of
THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION AT VERY LOW RATES.

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-dtf

Supreme Court Decisions.
The Decisions for the July Term, 1876, are now ready. To regular subscribers the pamphlet will be furnished at $1 00 per copy; and $2 00 to those who are not. jan14-dtf

W. Jennings & Co,
WHITE PINE
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
38 Decatur Street.
feb8—d3mo

The People Want Proof.
There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
oct7-deod&weowly Wholesale Agents.

New Advertisements.
Notice—Holmes, Calder & Co.
Boarders wanted—108 Marietta street.
Boarders wanted—40 cor Forsyth and Luckie.
Wood for sale—Wm Rich.
Merchants—T. R. Ripley's.
Furniture at auction—Joyner & Ellis.
Ponies for sale—Mrs Mary Perryman.
Y M L A—Refreshment contributions.
Fortune teller—Madam A A Smith.
Globules—Dr J H McLean.
Modern style residences—M A Bell & Son.
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.
First class residence for sale or rent—J G Reynolds.

BEETHOVEN SOIREE.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE FIRST COMPLIMENTARY MUSICALE.

A Varied and Artistic Programme Enjoyed by one of Atlanta's Most Brilliant Audiences.

The opera house last night was crowded with as brilliant an assemblage of the cultured and fashionable Atlantese as was ever seen within its walls. The seats were occupied early and the most delicious expectation diffused itself throughout the audience. The gathering was there in response to the invitations sent out by

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY,

one of our exceedingly popular musical organizations, and from the known musical talents belonging to those whose names are upon its rolls, there was reason to ground the promise of a most delightful series of performances as they were indicated upon the programme. Above the stage was suspended an arch bearing the word, in gold, "Beethoven," and upon either sides the dates "1871" and "1876," indicating the year of its original organization and of its reorganization. Underneath the arch was swung a golden lyre, indicating the musical character of the society. Upon the stage the members participating were seated, and in the orchestra seats were provided for those comprising the splendid orchestra corps. This body was under Prof. E. Auguste Schultz, musical director of the society, and its performances were as highly artistic as any ever before heard in our city.

The overture, "Pique Damme," was rendered by this orchestra in superb style and with faultless harmony. It was a most fitting introduction to the feast that followed.

The chorus "Pour out Your Sparkling Treasure," from "Robert le Diable," rendered by the full chorus and orchestra was full of power and sweetness. It would have charmed Meyerbeer himself to have sat and enjoyed the wealth of music, as it came from that body of trained vocalists.

The violin solo, including a romance from Beethoven and caprice burlesque, "The Bird on the Tree," by Hauser, was executed by Professor Schultze in his most artistic and spirited style. The performance was rapturously enjoyed by the audience and encored to the echo. Prof. Schultze handles his instrument with the skill that only a master can employ.

The tenor solo, "Bella Adorata Incognita," by Mr. Robert H. McCrystal, was an excellent piece of vocalization. The singer was encored and rendered his favorite "Sweet Genevieve," delighting his auditors still more.

A SPLENDID DUO

for soprano and alto voices, entitled "The Land of Flowers," and accompanied by piano, flute and violin, was rendered by Mrs. Lewis H. Clarke and Mrs. A. G. Moore, with such purity of tone and concord of execution as to thoroughly charm every listener. The rich, entrancing melody of Mrs. Clarke's unrivalled voice sounded as the music of southern breezes kissing the sweetest flowers, and in the clear, silvery notes of Mrs. Moore were heard the answering voices of the flowers, it seemed issuing from their beauteous bosoms. The performance was an artistic and thoroughly finished one.

MADAME SCHULTZE

performed a grand fantasie upon the piano entitled "A summer's day in Normandy," in her most artistic and accomplished style. The work is thoroughly descriptive, and requires most trying skill in order to be at all intelligible; but under the finished manipulations of Madame Schultze the piano was made to faithfully portray every subjective feature, from the shepherd's song to the thunder storm, to the twittering of the birds, the church going, the rustic games, and the vesper bells and homeward march. The audience listened in pleased suspense until the last echo had died away and rewarded the superb execution of the artiste with such a round of applause as must have been a most gratifying reward.

The waltz, "Spring Flowers," was given by the orchestra in the sweetest style, almost luring one of his feet into the giddy whirl.

The chorus, with solo for soprano and tenor, "Our Land is Free," from Rossini's "Moses in Egypt," was a magnificent rendition, and we regret our inability at this writing to particularize the special merits of the performance.

Prof. and Madame Schultze, upon violin and piano, gave reminiscences from the opera "Guillaume Tell," with all the artistic force and effect of their combined skill and genius.

Mr. Robert H. McCrystal, in lieu of the tenor and bass duo to have been sung by himself and Mr. J. W. Thompson (who was absent) rendered a solo, "Sweet Chimes of the Bell," with sweetness and effective expression.

"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS,"

grand chorus, duo and solo, by Mrs. King, Mrs Moore, Messrs. McCrystal and Parkins, with the full chorus and orchestra, was a fitting finish to the evening's entertainment. The audience enjoyed the swell and flow of the grand composition, as it was given in the purest song, and felt sorry when the last note had been uttered.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the efforts of the Beethoven society and the grand success of this first musicale establishes for it a character that might be envied by the combinations of greater musical centers than our city. Prof. Schultze deserves more than special praise for the perfection which his efforts have enabled the society to reach.

We look forward with great pleasure to the future efforts of this excellent society.

[Communicated.]

Some malicious person, who, no doubt, has more regard for his own pocket than he has for the truth, attempts to injure the sale of Anderson County Coal Creek Coal by circulating a report to the effect that during the recent panic, I, as agent in charge of the Anderson County Coal Creek Co.'s business, had advanced the price of our Coal to 40 cents per bushel. This I denounce as *false*. All who bought of me know that I charged 30 cents until my stock was entirely exhausted on 26th December. Again on 16th January we commenced receiving and selling at 30 cents. If the public was forced to pay an exorbitant price for Coal between the above dates it was not my fault, and each party knows to whom they paid it. By doing as some others did we could have made about $800 00 more than regular profits. But great as the temptation was I did not yield to it and thereby oppress the suffering poor, as I had not learned the art of discriminating between customers, whether old or new, rich or poor, but tried to do justice to all by selling at the same price and in small quantities, so as to make the supply last as long as possible.
J. S. LESTER,
At the Old and One Price Yard, corner Forsyth and Railroad.

Fine Beef
Can be had by calling at 170 Whitehall street, corner Garnett and Whitehall, to day or to-morrow. They have a fine lot sure.
30 feb13-d2t

Headquarters for Eastern Seed Potatoes.

We have in Store and to arrive One Thousand Barrels of Choice Eastern Early Rose, Early Goodrich, Pinkeyes, Peerless and Jackson Whites. Will be sold at Lowest Market Prices. We don't sell Western Seed.

W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama Street.

P. S.—Owing to the short crop of old Potatoes and consequent high prices, early planting will pay better this season than in many years past.

A liberal discount allowed the wholesale trade.
jan31—d1mo,2d,3d&4th,c,lp

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, VAPOR AND ELECTRIC BATHS
At the National Surgical Institute, for 50 cents each; 12 Baths for $5 00.
Ladies in the morning and gentlemen in the evening. jan14-d3msun&wed,d2dclp

LOVE'S BULLDOZER.

THE SYBIL LEAVES AND SILLY LEAVES OF ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

The Rush of the Moon-Struck and Mischief-Making Throng in Search of Sentiment, Satire and Fun.

Biographies of St. Valentine have grown to be stale reading and historical paraphrases of the customs of the day devoted to his memory are lacking of instruction to the people of our modern day. St. Valentine's day is valueless to them for all other impressions and enjoyments than those of mere opportunity. It is to the youth and maiden, the joker and the envious, of the nineteenth century but

A FATEFUL SEASON,

when the whirligig of time brings round its chances and revenges.

The lover hails it as the time for action—bold, audacious masterly action. It is the opportunity of the year and possesses the double merit of permitting a shot from ambush and an open claim of results if the arrow brings down its promised game. Timid looks and halting words no longer play their part for him, or her, but in the fixed ammunition prepared at love's printing-house, the callow youths and budding maidens bombard each other into surrenders.

The joker seizes upon the custom as the ribald festival of his lurking fun and in a thousand queer and quaint devices, gorgeous and grotesque caricatures, pelts every luckless neighbor whose foibles and follies have aroused his humor or his satire.

The envious and jealous celebrate it as the license day of the green eyed monster and by all insulting and venomous means attempt to pay up unheard of scores and supposed wrongs. To these poor devils the season is not one of humor or enjoyment.

THIS IS THE DAY

when the mails will be burdened with these sweet and tender, or jolly and jocose missives, and if a mail-car or a post-office were burned up before noon, the remains would be a heap of materialized sugar in the form of a laughing face of Momus. It is always a harvest day for Uncle Sam and letter carriers, in the sweat of their brow, earn a whole week's bread in this one day's labor of distribution. The whole town gets on a broad grin and every man who gets a letter, even a black-bordered missive suggesting the death of his mother in-law by his first wife, or an official document containing a bankruptcy schedule from one of his heaviest debtors, is at once surrounded by a howling mob demanding to see his valentine. And in every household where a girl baby, between the ages of eight and seventeen is harbored, there are scenes of tender sighing, and stolen kisses of naked little sunburned French paper love-gods, until the matter-of-fact Mama who "has been there," calls the lovelorn lady to broom-exercise or the contemplation of sewing-machine mysteries.

RIFLING THE MAGAZINES.

Yesterday the bookstores and news stands stood their heaviest seige. For days past the preparations for the general engagement have been going on, but from early dawn until far into night of yestesday every valentine counter was surrounded with the eager throng. The merchants displayed the paper shot and shell of love and folly's fate and nickels rattled like minnie balls into the tills of the lucky dealers We can form now no estimate of the amount invested in these potent billets-doux and feuilles-de-joie, but it was quite a handsome little sum.

WHO BOUGHT THEM.

Here was a young girl halting and hesitating in her choice between a naked boy hunting red birds with a bow and arrow, or a boy and girl in a dug-out floating on a blue sea an inch square. There was a lady evidently a widow, peeping from a daintily shrouded black crepe veil and making sure of a picture of "love's despair," with a Byronic stanza printed underneath Just at this corner is a boy in roundabout and amputated trowsers spending a silver quarter for a kissing scene between the cash-boy of a clothing store and the fairy of a millinery shop. And over there is a stalwart, but mellow-faced man, caring a darn'd sight less for pictures but studying out the most expressive stanza of Anacreontic poetry upon a pile of rich looking valentines. A brisk girl, just from school, runs in and pays for "that one I had you to put away for me," and scampers out again tittering as though she had been proposed to by the Grand Duke Alexis The jolly clerk from the dry-goods palace sorts out a half dozen such as would outrage the art ideas of a Chinese fan-painter, and goes off chuckling to scandalize his friends. A yellow son of remote African ancestry comes in, gazes long and anxiously upon a "Cupid's Court" enshrined in a handsome case, turns from it as though it was a mirage on the whitewashed wall, and finally pays a nickel for a minstrel hand-bill, embellished with an exaggerated negro banjo picker

Indeed, we cannot stop to enumerate the kinds and classes of people who were investing in the harlequin-hued and poetry-peppered telegrams of tender and tumultuous passion. The day's doings will fully reveal the secrets of the week's preparation, and we leave the matter to its natural development, wishing love its best rewards, fun its happiest consummation, and envy its own remorseless stings.

SPARTA'S SENSATION.

A Merchant Robbed and Killed.

The telegrams from Augusta announced the robbery and murder of a merchant at Sparta on Saturday night. We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter received by Representative Jordan, dated Sparta February 11: "I can but begin my letter with a story which has never before been known in our quiet little town. Mr. Hiram F. Rozier was knocked in the head last night, robbed and died to-day about 11 o'clock from the injury. The details are about this: Mr. Rozier talked with Mr. Lovett and Mr. Griggs at Lovett's door about ten or eleven o'clock en route home Some little time thereafter he reappeared on the street there, bloody, dragging himself along and speechless. Eddie Rozier, Mr. Adams and several others were summoned from home. Mr. Rozier's broken lamp and broken eggs were found near Mr. Newman's shop and upon examination, it was found that Mr. Rozier's money, pistol, pocket-knife and store key were missing

His own idea seemed to go back to protect his store, and Eddie, his son only induced him to permit himself taken home upon the promise that Mr. Griggs would go to the store. Externally his head was but little injured, but on trepanning, seven or eight pieces of the skull were taken out by Burt and Durham. He was speechless and unconscious. He had no safe, and was accustomed to take his money home at night. In the pocket-book stolen there was about $100 and a note on Mr. Fraley for a mule for $150. Some little change in a coat pocket escaped the murderer. Money was certainly the motive, but who did the deed is quite a mystery. I am sure 500 people have been in and out of Mr. Rozier's house to-day.

Robbery at Thomson.

We learn that the store house of Mr. John Benton at Thomson was robbed Sunday night of some $2,900. The tax collector of McDuffie county had deposited $2,800 of tax funds in Mr. Benton's safe Mr. Benton had $100 of his own funds in it. The robbers entered the store by the back door, and obtaining the combination key entered the safe and abstracted the money. The envelopes in which the money was placed were found on the railroad track, indicating that the robbers had gone in the direction of Augusta.

CASTLEBERRY & Co., ARE THE ONLY furniture manufacturers in Georgia. $30,000 worth now in store. 44 Whitehall street. Hotels and boarding houses furnished *at low rates* remember we save our customers freight and commission. dec31-tf [illegible]

Pictorial History of Atlanta.

An illustrated history of Atlanta, elegantly bound, is now in preparation. An accurate sketch of Atlanta and its growth, with numerous engravings of public edifices, business houses, residences and interesting views, will be presented. A subscription from every citizen respectfully solicited. jan 19—dtf

To My Many Friends and Customers and the Public Generally.

I have again commenced receiving the *Montevallo* Coal daily and am now prepared to furnish this superior Coal in any quantity that may be desired, and at summer rates by car load and at the regular old prices at retail. Soliciting your patronage, I am, respectfully,
73 feb13—d2t W. S. WALSH.

THE GENUINE TURKISH BATH.
Bath rooms 100 feet long, divided into 8 rooms of *different temperatures*; 14,400 cubic feet of *pure, dry, warm* air. Such is the bath given by Dr. Wilson, opposite Markham House. Ladies and gentlemen every day at all, and the same hours, in *separate rooms*. Water baths 25 cents; Turkish-Shampoo baths, *in warm rooms*, 50 cents; Roman baths, 50 cents.
jan17—d1m,t3ce,lp

SHOULDER YOUR SHOVEL.

HOW MR. CHOVIN IS SHOVING UP THE SHOVEL BRIGADE.

A Liberal Proposition for a "Comp"—How Does the City Save by the Operation?—How Many Tax Collectors have We, Anyhow?

Annually, and sometimes two or three times a year, every man and boy and frequently babies of the city, are served with notices to report to the chain gang overseer, with pick or shovel, to work on the streets eight days, in lieu of street tax. It has come to that pass where a stranger from abroad is not safe in registering his name at a city hotel. The chances are that he will, in less than an hour after his arrival, strain his eyes over one of these notices. In fact a case is reported where a traveling actor playing the grave-digger to a catarrhy Hamlet, was called to the stage door and summoned to serve his country on the public roads. No one escapes; bankers, ministers, doctors, merchants, lightning-rod agents and bulldozers, and latest of all

A NEWSPAPER MAN

has been pounced upon by a pick-and-shovel sheriff and served with a "subpoena duces teecum with your tools" to fling dirt for the corporation! It is this *faux pas* of the official that is to give him away! He little knew the treacherous trap he moved into when he clambered up three pairs of ink-marked and tortuous stairs, into the sanctum to serve the following delectable paper:

ATLANTA, GA., February 9th, 1877

Mr. ——, you are hereby commanded to report within three days from the service of this notice to Captain W. H. Redden, overseer city chain gang, with a pick or shovel, to work on the streets of Atlanta eight (8) days in lieu of your street tax for the year 1876. Herein fail not, under penalty of being arraigned before the honorable recorder, and being fined at his discretion.
A. G. CHOVIN,
Fifth Ward Street Tax Collector.

"I live on Cone street, No. 25. If you will see me I can save you about two dollars."

Now, the gentleman upon whom this notice was served by Col. Chovin was

A SAVANNAH SUFFERER,

and, under any circumstances, might have been held exempt for one season; unless, upon the idea that if he hadn't escaped road duty in Savannah, he never might have been a refugee. But so it is, that he didn't live in Atlanta for six months prior to the first of January, 1877, and therefore has never been liable for shovel duty to the corporation.

Another point that never shoved itself into the understanding of Col. Chovin was the fact that the Savannah sufferer never has lived in the Fifth ward, and is under no obligations to walk in mud to his own home and prepare beautiful promenades and pleasure drives for the aristocratic citizens of the Fifth!

YET AGAIN!

How many tax collectors are there in the city, anyhow? Is there a special shovel deputy in every ward of the city? How can retrenchment and reform get a fair showing when tax collectors are multiplied and shovels are at war prices and the handles of all your neighbors' picks are broken? Here is room for active and eminent service upon the part of our city fathers. Let them investigate the city tax collector and let them blow the horn, assemble the ward collectors and count them! Let an oppressed people know who are the whippers-in of the shovel brigade, and let us know whether we are to work outside our own wards! Tell us, are we to become shoveling Hessians upon another people's soil?

STILL ANOTHER POINT

deserves prompt elucidation in this connection We want to know, for the public good, how Col. Chovin is able to promise a saving of two dollars to any shovelist who may "see him?" What does this "see him" mean? "See Chovin" may be an economical expedient recognised by the law, but we would prefer to know the fact to a certainty before we "see Chovin." Does he save the two dollars by consent of the city? If so, why don't the city save the two dollars to its people by deducting that amount from the tax, making the toll so much easier of payment?

There is mystery here! The impression is showing itself upon us that there is a screw loose somewhere in the machinery of the shovel brigade. Let us have light upon the subject.

Colonel John W. Wofford.

Editors Constitution: Without impugning the motives of the local editor of THE CONSTITUTION, I think he can be very reasonably charged with precipitancy, and even with gross injustice, in giving publicity to certain scandalous and unfounded street rumors in reference to the gentleman whose name heads this article, in a local editorial which appears in your paper of this date (February 11th), headed "A Sudden Exit." It is plain that the writer of that article desired to give it a smack of sensational, and was not entirely averse to giving a shade of plausibility to the vague and scandalous street rumors which he had picked up in reference to Colonel Wofford, from the fact that he entirely suppressed that portion of the article in the Cartersville Express from which he professed to derive his information of Col. Wofford's "sudden exit," which went to show that his leaving was in pursuance of a determination formed and expressed several months before his departure. If your local editor had taken the pains to read some previous numbers of the Express, he would have found a card from Col. Wofford, published over his own signature, some time before he left, announcing his intention of removing to Kansas City, and detailing some arrangements which he had made for the benefit of his clients and creditors, and which he supposed would be satisfactory to them. Indeed, he stated in that card that his going was in pursuance of a purpose formed more than a year before. His intention had been no secret for several months before his departure, and even Governor Brown was well aware of it and had a good opportunity to prosecute him if he had so desired. He did not, as a matter of course, go round telling everybody he met that he expected to leave. Such a course would have been very damaging to his business, upon which he depended for a livelihood. Does this look like a "sudden exit," which should be made the subject of a sensational newspaper article, calculated to do irreparable injury to as high-toned and honorable a gentleman as ever trod Georgia's soil or emigrated from her confines? We say no; and the instantaneous verdict of the host of admiring friends and acquaintances, whom John W. Wofford has left behind him, will be no. Now as to the rumors. Having, as I think, sufficiently disposed of the "sudden exit" sensation, I desire to say a few words in regard to the rumors alluded to in the article in question. Although one may feel inclined to sympathize with your sprightly local in his disappointment in not witnessing the "spirited tilt," which he says he anticipated between Col. Wofford and Dr. Felton, I am at a loss to divine what that had to do with "why he went away," the subheading under which it is detailed, unless the editor meant to insinuate that Col. Wofford absconded to avoid the consequences of the expected "tilt," by placing himself beyond the range of Dr. Felton's Ithurial lance, and thereby to give his article an additional smack of sensationalism. This is simply ridiculous While he was ordinarily a man of exceedingly mild and genial manners, for boldness of front, and manly courage, in meeting an antagonist upon any sort of field, no man in Georgia was more than the peer of John W. Wofford. But, it is stated (as a rumor) that he was guilty of "professional bad conduct"—that "his departure was forced," and caused "by pressure of circumstances;" that he made collections for his clients of $5,000 to $10,000, and wholly failed and refused to pay it over, or to account for it I take the liberty and responsibility of branding these rumors as infamous falsehoods, circulated by persons who either don't know the man or intend to slander him. It is true that Col. Wofford was somewhat in debt and embarrassed in his private affairs, as thousands, even prominent men in Georgia are to-day. But his private pecuniary embarrassment never led him to do a dishonorable act, or caused him to neglect or refuse to pay over to his clients any money that came into his hands professionally. He was as far above it as any lawyer in Georgia. But a case in point is cited in which he is said to have collected $1,500 for the Western and Atlantic railroad company. Now, I happen to know the circumstances of this case. I have them from both sides; from A. P. Wofford, esq., a brother of Col. Wofford, and from Colonel Warren Akin, who represented the Western and Atlantic railroad company in the case cited. These accounts do not differ materially, and are as follows: Col. Wofford has for several years represented the Western and Atlantic railroad company as one of its attorneys in this section, having been regularly retained by the proper authorities for that purpose. He had defended the road against sundry suits brought by parties in this vicinity and transacted other legal business for them, for which he had an account charged up against the road. Some time within the past two years he collected of Mr. W. K. Harris, of Kingston, Ga., $1,741 00 for the railroad which, instead of forwarding to the railroad company, [illegible] he has claimed the [illegible] until recently for settlement. Gov. Brown, knowing of Col. Wofford's intention to go west soon, as I am informed, and probably not knowing the extent of the road's indebtedness to Col. Wofford, instructed his attorney here to rule Wofford before Bartow superior court, unless he settled the claim. When the claim was presented to him, Col. W. immediately made out his account of $1,500 against the road and paid over the balance of $166 09 due the road to Col. Akin, and has his receipt for the same. Other than this, it has not come to my knowledge or that of any of his friends here that I am aware of, that he has had any trouble about money that he has collected for his clients, and we all do know that he did a very large practice, and collected and paid over large quantities of money. I know nothing of Gov. Brown having endorsed for him for $1,700. It may be so. But I do know that it is to Gov. Brown's chances for getting his money with interest in the not far far distant future, is a good one. That is, if John W. Wofford is not hounded down in his new home and the new field of labors to which he has gone, so as to paralyze his efforts and defeat him of that success which most assuredly awaits his splendid talent and excellent qualities, if let alone for a short time. It is also rumored that Gov. Brown will make a requisition for him upon the governor of Missouri. I cannot credit this. The writer of this has a very high regard for Gov. Brown, and an exalted opinion of his judgment and discretion, and is loth to believe he would take such a step as a matter of policy, even if he thought Col. Wofford was liable criminally. It is not in keeping with his character to crowd an unfortunate man to the wall because he has the advantage of him, especially if it is to profit him nothing.

A word in regard to the causes of Col. Wofford's private financial embarrassment, and I shall have finished what I considered a pious duty to a friend. It is a fact well known to his friends here that he was generous and charitable to a fault. His influence was perhaps greater than that of any other man in the community, and although comparatively poor, his credit was good, and he was accustomed to use it vastly more for the benefit of his friends (and everybody was his friend) than for the indulgence of himself and family. We all know that neither he nor his family were extravagant for persons in their station. We know another thing as well, that if any man got into trouble, pecuniarily, or otherwise, no matter how poor or insignificant he might be, and it was in John W. Wofford's power to relieve him, he had only to let him know it, to obtain the desired relief. The writer speaks from experience, and there are hundreds of others who can do likewise. So I would advise any one who thinks of prosecuting him criminally in our court, to apply in advance for a change of venue, or a conviction might be more difficult than he dreams of. The circumstances narrated above taken in connection with the fact that for the last two or three years times have been exceedingly hard, and the necessary consequence which followed that Col. Wofford did not realize more than one-third the amount of money from his business that he might reasonably have expected to realize, is a sufficient explanation of his pecuniary embarrassment Being, also, eminently public spirited and patriotic, he sacrificed his private interest to what he considered the greatest good of his section and country as much so as any man in North Georgia. If he had never had anything to do with politics he might have been comparatively rich now, or if he had been a trafficker in political spoils, as too many are at the present day he might have made a fortune. But his very poverty is a strong indorsement of his honesty in that regard.

I hope, Messrs Editors, that the length of this article will not deter you from doing a simple act of justice to a noble, high-toned, whole-souled, honorable son of Georgia, though absent, by publishing what I have written in answer to the scandalous rumors started against him in his absence. I know that his host of friends, all over Georgia, will take it as an act of kindness to each one of them, individually, as well as of justice to him.

SIMPLE JUSTICE.
Cartersville, Ga., February 11, 1877.

A BURGLAR'S BIZ.

HE GALLOPS OFF WITH A LADY'S BOARD MONEY.

Organizes Himself Into a Returning Board For Silver Spoons, but Finds it Unsafe to Stay and Count Them In.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the boarding house of Mrs. C. T. Hill, at the corner of Bread and Luckie streets, was entered by a bold burglar, who made himself perfectly at home and self-satisfied. He

EFFECTED AN ENTRANCE

from the rear, below stairs, and, organizing himself into a committee of the whole on appropriations, went to work as systematically and fearlessly as J. Madison Wells or any other rogue. Reaching the verandah by a hall-door in the top story, he raised the window of Mrs. Hill's room and entered it. Upon the top of her bureau she had placed, upon retiring, her jewelry and the snug sum of

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS,

being three $50s, one $20, and three $10 bills, received just that day from members of the legislature in payment of their board. The money and jewelry were promptly seized upon by this nocturnal speculator.

This done, he retired and made his way down stairs to the dining-room, where he took possession of the silver spoons and other valuable silverware, filling a tray with them. While this was going on Mrs. Hill heard the noise and, getting up, missed her money and jewelry. She started to her son's room, whose door opens near the dining room, but just as she reached it she ran against this one man returning board as he was coming out with the silverware. He dropped the tray and the jewelry together and

THREW MRS. HILL AGAINST THE DOOR

of her son's room, awakening him. Before he could [illegible] however the [illegible] had [illegible] away. As Mrs. Hill ran against the burglar her hand touched his face and she felt his beard.

The thief dropped a glove and one of the buttons off his coat whereby the police think they [illegible] the man [illegible]. He got away, however, with the $200.

It is believed that there are so many strange characters in our city just now that our citizens should guard well their houses to prevent further exploits of this nature.

THE COURTS

The Superior Court.
CIRCUITS:

Chattahoochee	28	Augusta	10
Macon	19	Middle	[illegible]
Flint	14	Ocmulgee	10
Coweta	[illegible]	Eastern	[illegible]
Rome	[illegible]	Brunswick	[illegible]
Cherokee	12		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
February 13, 1877.
EASTERN CIRCUIT.
No. 24. Argument concluded.
CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6. Dismissed because not transmitted in time.
No. 2. Withdrawn.
No. 5. The Howe Machine Co vs. Souder. Libel, from Muscogee. Hilliard & Russell, for plaintiff in error. Blandford & Garrard, J F Pou, W. F. Williams, contra.
Pending the argument of Mr. Russell, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock [illegible].

Jewelry Manufactory.
Gold [illegible] of all kinds, Seal [illegible] and Lockets, Diamonds remounted.
All kinds of Jewelry Repairing and Embossing, Enameling and Hair Engraving executed in my workshop at the *shortest notice*.
Am prepared to do all kinds of [illegible] in my line that cannot be excelled [illegible].
My prices are lower than the lowest and my work in quality, superiority and finish cannot be excelled.
An elegant assortment of Silver-plated Forks and Spoons, and Ivory-handled Table Knives, at Tommey, Stewart & Beck's.

New Carpets
Received during the past week in elegant designs and at bottom prices at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.'s.

Window Shades
To fit windows of all sizes, in a variety of patterns at the carpet store of
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.
feb11-d3t

New Goods.
We are daily in receipt of new and desirable staple and fancy dry goods; and our prices are always popular. Call and examine, and you will be convinced by
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co.
feb11-d3t

Attention!
Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer 100 dozen children's fancy striped hose of all sizes, in red, blue and brown, at only 20c per pair, fully worth 40c to 50c.
Also other full lines of ladies' and children's white and solid balbrigan hose, at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine.

THE WHISKY WAR.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GILMER COUNTY FIGHT.

Lieutenant McIntyre Lost His Life—His Body Robbed of Valuables—Rumors and Counter-Rumors.

There were no further particulars received yesterday from the scene of the fatal fight in Gilmer county between illicit distillers and government troops. than we learned to be contained in an official report made to army headquarters in this city, by Capt. Cook, commanding the detachments in Gilmer county.

HOW M'INTYRE WAS SLAIN.

It is said that Lieutenant McIntyre, with a sergeant and four men, accompanied by deputy marshals, reached the house where the killing occurred at about 2 a.m. Saturday morning. The marshals went to the house, accompanied by Lieut. McIntyre and the sergeant, but for what purpose is not reported. The four men were left in charge of the horses some distance away. The party entered the house, wherein were two women and a boy, and were seated there, when shortly after a knock was heard upon the door. One of the women bade the party knocking to come in, but instead of opening the door,

THEY SMASHED IT IN,

discovering some twenty-five or thirty armed men upon the outside. As the door was burst open, one of the attacking party said:

"Oh, yes, you ——— ———, we've got you at last."

At once a volley was fired into the house, directly at the party, who returned the fire. Lieut. McIntyre was struck almost at the first shot, and upon sinking to the floor expired in a very few moments. He fired two shots from his revolver at his slayers before falling, and at the same time remarked to the sergeant that he was shot through the heart and was a dead man.

The attacking force being so large the party in the house fled and made good their escape under the cover of the night, leaving the body of Lieutenant McIntyre in the house and in the hands of the guerillas

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

A courier was sent back to Ellijay to Captain Cook, who mounted men upon all the horses he had at command, and hurried them on to the scene. A detachment on foot also followed. Lieut. Julio proceeded to secure the body of his comrade, and in doing so was also attacked by ambushed distillers, and only repulsed them after a brisk skirmish. It is not known whether any of the distillers were killed or wounded; if so, they were carried away by their friends. The body of Lieut McIntyre was recovered, as stated yesterday. But upon examination it was found to have been robbed of a gold watch, shirt studs, cuff-buttons, money and minor valuables. There was no mutilation of the remains. He was found to have been struck by a bullet through the suspender, upon the left side, in front and two inches above the left nipple, the ball ranging downward through the body, probably grazing the heart and lodging nearly under the skin, low down upon the right side.

THE FUNERAL

of the deceased officer occurred yesterday from McPherson barracks. The body was escorted to the State road train by the post band and a company of infantry. It was sent to Chattanooga for interment in the national cemetery at that point.

There is no further intelligence from the operations in and about the place of this deplorable affair. There was a rumor upon the streets that the county was to be placed under martial law by the president, but it could not be confirmed.

It is believed the civil authorities of the state will take immediate and active steps to bring the perpetrators of this deed to justice. The affair is generally deplored and condemned and the sentiment of our people is such as not to tolerate such transactions.

Further particulars are expected from the scene to-day.

THE LIBRARY FAIR.

The Opening Night—A Place for Pleasure and Where Good May be Done.

The Library fair opened last night in Grant's new building on Marietta street, next to the Capitol, and was well attended, despite the attractions of the Beethoven soiree, whereby scores were kept away for this night, at least

THE TABLES

At this hour we cannot write out our notes of the many attractions at the tables presided over by Mrs Sears, Mrs. McLendon, Mrs. W. D. Grant and Mrs. Tuller, or the supper room in charge of Capt. English, Mrs Jno. B. Peck, Mrs Judge Jackson and Mrs. B H. Hill, jr., but in our evening edition will incorporate a full report.

There are an hundred attractions for visitors, and we confidently promise pleasure and profit to all who will attend.

The ladies have been most assiduous in gathering their various wares together, and the fair promises to develop into one of the most brilliant and successful bazars ever opened in the city.

The cause of the library appeals very strongly to our sympathies, and the people of Atlanta should not fail to liberally support this effort to increase its worth and efficiency.

See fuller report in evening CONSTITUTION.

TOWN TOPICS.

—"Daisy" parties visit West End, the cemetery and Ponce de Leon every afternoon.

—For five successive days there was not a single interment in Oakland cemetery.

—Miss Lou Duncan, one of Coweta's fairest and loveliest daughters, is in the city.

—News reached this city yesterday that the residence of Dr. Tidwell, of Fairburn, on the Atlanta & West Point railroad, had been entered by burglars some time during Monday night, and about one hundred and fifty dollars, besides a quantity of silver, were stolen.

—We learn that Miss Annie Maria Barnes, of this city, who has recently had charge of the "children's corner" in the Sunny South is about to issue a little paper to be devoted to the interests and instruction of the little folks. The first number will appear about the first of March. Let all the little friends of "Cousin Annie" rally to her support.

—A pleasant gathering of the young people took place at the residence of Prof W H Peck, on Peachtree street, last evening, where they were entertained in handsome manner.

—Colonel Jim Shaw, of Savannah, the general traveling agent of the Central railroad, is stopping at the Kimball.

—Captain John T. Ronan, sheriff of Chatham county, is in the city.

—[illegible] Russell, [illegible] of Chatham county, is in the city.

—Major W. E. Reagan has gone on a visit to Jackson, Miss.

—Hon. [illegible] Dodge, of Eastman, is in the city.

—Hon. T. Bussey of Fayette, and Hon. John Peabody, of Columbus, are in the city.

—We are glad to see Hon. Wm. A. Harris, secretary of the senate, on the streets again, and hope that he will improve in health rapidly, so as to resume his duties as before.

—Col. W. A. Lofton, of Macon, is in the city.

—Howell Cobb, Esq., of Athens, is in our city on a visit

—Col. R. L. Moss, of Athens, is in the city.

—[illegible] Hull, Esq., president of the Northeastern railroad, is in the city.

—The residence of Mr. Hoffman, the proprietor of a barber shop in this city was entered a few nights ago by thieves who relieved him of $ .02, besides other valuables.

—A young man from Augusta came to this city a few days ago and fell into the [illegible] who relieved him of $150.

FRENCH woven corsets at 50c, worth $1. Ladies writing paper and envelopes 10c. per box. Silk handkerchiefs at 60c. former price $1. Full lines of silk and lace ties and collars, ruffs and ruffling, flowers, [illegible] at prices that defy competition, at
feb11—dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.

The ladies who have kindly consented to furnish contributions for the Refreshment Department of the Young Men's Library Fair, are requested to send them in early in the afternoon of each day. 91 feb14—d1t

For Sale.
A pair of beautiful Black Ponies. Will work any way, either single or double. Will be sold cheap. Apply to
MRS. MARY BERRYMAN,
63 feb14—d5t 55 Broad street

Edgings, Edgings.
Just received at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s, one of the nicest, largest and best selected stocks of cambric edgings and inserting which will be offered fully 33 1-3 to 50 per cent less than elsewhere. Of these goods we make a specialty. feb11—dtf

Silks, Silks
Furchgott, Benedict & Co. have just received and offer a beautiful and cheap line of blue and brown, also white, lavender, cardinal pink and grey checks, at less than old prices. feb11—dtf

Fresh and New and Just as Represented.
No old style itinerant stock sold in my house. New styles, fresh goods, purchased from first-class Responsible and Leading Manufacturers. All at wholesale for thirty days, at
GEO. SHARP, JR,
jan24—dtf Jewelry Store.

Bonds.
For sale a few copies of the Bond Committee Report made in 1872. Apply at this office. feb8—dtf

To Newspaper Publishers.
We keep constantly on hand a supply of Roller Gum, the best that is made. Will cast Rollers at short notice, parties furnishing stocks. Address CONSTITUTION,
16 feb10—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Go to No. 11 Peachtree street for fine selection of Photographs 32 feb11-d3t

Members of the Legislature!
After you have gotten through the Senatorial Election, take a quiet stroll and pass an hour or two in my Jewelry Store and buy any present you may need in my line at actual wholesale cost. GEO. SHARP, JR.
jan24—dtf

At Wholesale Cost,
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, at cost at
GEO. SHARP JR.,
jan24—dtf Jewelry Store,

Consumptives Take Notice!
Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup as a cure for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.
Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed feb1—deod1mofeb

WEATHER REPORT, FEB 13, 1877.
Reported by P. H. Mell, Jr., Chemist and Meteorologist, Dept. Agriculture.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
29.155	29.168	29.211	29.177

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
51°	47°	43°	47°	64°	38°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun ... 86°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night ... 38°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
59	51.5	48	52.8	.05	

ANEMOMETER.
7 A.M.—Wind from the ... East
2 P.M.—Wind from the ... East
9 P.M.—Wind from the ... East
Average velocity in miles per hour ... 6
Pressure in ounces per square foot ... 3

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY
7 A.M. ... Cloudy
2 P.M. ... Cloudy
9 P.M. ... Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)
Indications for Wednesday, in the South Atlantic States, northeast winds cooler, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail, followed by falling barometer, and warmer southeast winds

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA COTTON MARKET.
ATLANTA, GA., February 13, 1877.
Cotton weak and nominal at 11¼.

RECEIPTS FOR TO DAY.

By wagon	40
Air-Line Railroad	11
Georgia Railroad	7
Central Railroad	16
Western and Atlantic Railroad	7
West Point Railroad	21
Total	102
Receipts previous	83,953
Total	84,055
Stock on hand September 1	295
Grand total	84,350

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	25
Shipments previous	80,760
Total	80,785
Stock on hand	3,565

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
Financial.
NEW YORK, February 13—Money easy at 2½@3. Sterling steady at 4¾. Gold 105⅛@105⅜. Governments active and steady; new fives 10⅜. State bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks closed active and better; New York Central 99⅜; Erie 8¾; Lake Shore 51⅜; Illinois Central 51⅜; Pittsburg 89⅛; Chicago and Northwestern 33⅛; preferred 51⅞; Rock Island 99⅞. Sub-treasury balances—gold $71,278,973; currency $43,921,619. The sub-treasury paid out $74,000 on interest; for bonds $23,000. Customs receipts to-day $555,000.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.
Cotton.
NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton dull; sales 218 bales at 12⅜@13
Futures opened steady; February 12 25-32@12 27-32; March 12 3-32; April 13 7-32@[illegible]; May 13 13-32@13 7-16; June 13 9-16@13 19-32.
LIVERPOOL, February 13—noon—Cotton market quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,000; American 11,800.
Futures opened 1-32 dearer.
Middling uplands nothing below low middlings February and March delivery 6 11-16.
March and April delivery 6 25-32.
April and May delivery 6⅞@6 29-32.
May and June delivery 6 31-32.
Shipped in January and February per sail 6 15-16.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
LIVERPOOL, February 13—5:00 P.M.—Futures flat.
Middling uplands nothing below low middlings March and April delivery 6¾.
April and May delivery 6⅞.
May and June delivery 6 15-16.
June and July delivery 7.
NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton dull; sales 3.9 bales; uplands 12⅞; Orleans 13.
Net receipts 164 bales; gross 1,628.
Futures closed steady; sales 30,000 bales; February 12 28-32@12⅞; March 12 29-32@[illegible]; April 13⅛@13 5-32; May 13 5-16@13 11-32; June 13 15-32@13½; July 13 19-32@13⅝; August 13 21-32; September 13 11-32@13-32; October 13 21-32@13; November 12 23-32@12 25-32; December 12 23-32@25-32.
GALVESTON, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; net receipts 2,478 bales; sales 361; exports coastwise 938
NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Cotton very [illegible]; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 17,888 bales; gross 19,040; sales 300; exports to Great Britain [illegible]; France 1,878; channel 1,311.
MOBILE, February 13.—Holiday.
SAVANNAH, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; net receipts 867 bales; sales 500; exports to France 1,084
CHARLESTON, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; net receipts [illegible] bales; sales 400; exports coastwise 588
WILMINGTON, February 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 12; net receipts 315 bales.
NORFOLK, February 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 12⅛@12⅜; net receipts [illegible] bales; sales 700; exports to Great Britain 1,900 exports coastwise 2,043.
BALTIMORE, February 13—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜; net receipts 168 bales; gross 335 sales 235; exports coastwise 170.
BOSTON, February 13—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 13; net receipts 1,587 bales; gross 1,887; exports to Great Britain 3,287.
PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 13; net receipts 1,165 bales; gross 1,165; sales to spinners 196; exports to Great Britain 1,213.
MEMPHIS, February 13.—Holiday.
AUGUSTA, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾@12; net receipts 600 bales; sales 620 bales.

Provisions, Grain, etc.
NEW YORK, February 13.
Flour, little doing, fair business reported in the city mills for West Indies; the market is otherwise quiet; prices without decided change; market closing quiet; southern flour unchanged.
Wheat, quiet, without decided change; shippers and millers holding off.
Corn, ½@¾c better for new; moderate export and home trade old nominal; ungraded western mixed 56; yellow southern afloat 57.
Oats, better grades firmer; poor qualities dull and unchanged.
Coffee, Rio quiet and unchanged.
Sugar in fair demand; standard A 11⅛.
Molasses quiet and unchanged.
Rice, fair and steady; Carolina 5¾@6½; Louisiana 4¾@6¼.
Tallow dull at 8@8½.
Naval stores steady.
Pork heavy and decidedly lower; uninspected new mess $16 25@$16 50.
Lard, much lower; 10 90@11 for prime steam, closing 10 90 asked.
Whisky dull and held at $1 08@$1 08½ cash.
Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.
Flour firm and unchanged.
Wheat, No. 3 red fall $1 53 bid; No. 3 $1 47.
Corn easier; No 2 mixed 38¼.
Oats firmer; No 2 35.
Rye dull and lower at 66.
Barley dull and unchanged.
Whisky active at $1 06.
Pork dull; $16 at Peoria case.
Lard nothing doing.
Bulk Meats easier; shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8 5½; clear sides 8½@8¾.
Bacon easier; shoulders 7; clear rib sides 9½@9¾; clear sides 9¾.
Hogs. packing 5¾@6.

CHICAGO, February 13.
Flour firm and in fair demand
Wheat fairly active; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 31¾ cash; March $1 32¾; April $1 34¼; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 19¼.
Corn moderately active; cash 41⅜; March 41⅞
Oats quiet and unchanged.
Rye steady and unchanged.
Barley in fair demand at 63 for fresh.
Pork dull and weak; cash $15 60@$15 62½.
Lard dull and weak; cash 10 60@10⅛; March 10 65@10 67½
Bulk Meats easier; shoulders 5¾; short rib sides 8¼; short clear sides 8¾.
At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was unchanged; corn firmer at 41⅞ March; oats unchanged; lard weak and easier; cash 10 60; April 10 72½@10¾.

LOUISVILLE, February 13
Flour firm and unchanged.
Wheat firm; red $1 45@$1 47; amber and white $1 50@$1 53.
Corn dull; white 43; mixed 37.
Rye steady.
Oats quiet and unchanged.
Pork firmer at $17 00@$17 25.
Bulk Meats steady; fair demand; shoulders 6¼; clear rib sides 8⅞; clear sides 9¼.
Bacon quiet and unchanged.
Sugar cured Hams 11½@13¼.
Lard in good demand
Whisky steady and unchanged.
Bagging quiet at 11¼.

CINCINNATI, February 13
Flour in fair demand and firm.
Wheat in good demand, red $1 45@$1 52.
Corn quiet at 40@43
Oats in good demand at 38@42.
Rye dull at 78@79.
Barley dull and unchanged.
Pork dull and nominal.
Lard dull; steam 10 60@10 70; kettle 11¼@11¾
Bulk Meats dull and nominally unchanged.
Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders 7¼; clear rib sides 9⅞@9¾; clear sides 9⅞@10.
Whisky in good demand, a shade higher with light offerings at $1 05
Butter dull and lower; packing grades 12@14.
Hogs in fair demand for shipping grades

SHIPPING NEWS.
SAVANNAH, February 13
Arrived—steamships Wyoming, Philadelphia America, Baltimore; brig Steipner.
CHARLESTON, February 13.
Cleared—str City of Atlanta, New York.

PRICES-CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.
[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 13, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—Buying	104	Selling	106
EXCHANGE—Buying at	par	Selling	½ prem
BONDS—Georgia 6s	93a96	Atlanta City 8s	88a92
Georgia 7s	102a104	Atlanta 10s	105a106
Georgia 7s gold	102a105	Augusta City 7s	73a75
Georgia 8s	105a109	Georgia R. R.	97a100
Atlanta Water	80a83	A. & W. P. R. R.	98a100
Atlanta City 7s	80a83	Savannah City	67a7[illegible]
Macon and Brunswick first mortgage, endorsed by the state	96@98		
STOCKS—Georgia Railroad	70a73	A & W P R R	77a80
Central Railroad	28a35		

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS	10@12½
BUTTER	16 20
POULTRY—Chickens	12½@18
Dressed chickens	[illegible]
Geese	40
Ducks	15@[illegible]
FEATHERS	55@60
BEESWAX	26@28
POTATOES—Irish	$5 00@$5 50
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, unpeeled	6½
Peaches, peeled	10@[illegible]
Apples, peeled	3@3½

Live Stock Market.

Shoats and light hogs	6½@[illegible]
Dressed Hogs	[illegible]
Common Cattle	3@[illegible]
North Georgia Cattle	3½@[illegible]
Tennessee	4@5
Sheep	[illegible]

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN	65@6[illegible]
MEAL	65
GRITS	$4 75
WHEAT—Red	$1 75@$1 80
White	$1 85@$1 90
WHEAT BRAN	$1 00
SHIPSTUFFS	$1 20
BARLEY	$1 00
RYE	$1 [illegible]
OATS—Seed	65@67
Feed	55@60
HAY—Timothy	$1 00@$1 25
Tennessee	$1 00@$1 05
MOLASSES—Barrels	35
Tierces	35
Hhds	34
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	[illegible]
No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits	[illegible]
No. 3 bbls $9 00; half $5 00	[illegible]
COFFEE—Rio	22@25
J[illegible]	33@35
SUGAR—Standard A	12⅛
Extra C	12⅛
Crushed	13½
New Orleans Sugars	10@12½
FLOUR—Fancy	$9 00@$9 25
Extra Family	$8 50@$8 75
Family	$8 00@$8 25
Extra	$7 50@$7 75
Superfine	$7 00@$7 50
BACON—Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	8½
BULK MEATS—Clear sides	10
Clear rib sides	9½
Long clear sides	none
Shoulders	7½
HAMS—Sugar-cured	14½
Country	[illegible]
Bulk	[illegible]
LARD—Tierces, Leaf	13¼
Kegs and cans	13½
Buckets	14@14½
Kettle, leaf	13@13½
CHEESE—Cream	[illegible]
ONIONS	$5 00@$5 50 a bbl
RAGS	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

LIME	$1 00@$1 [illegible]
Nails—12d. 10d	$3 30
LEATHER—Hemlock sole	30
Harness	30@35
SALT—Liverpool	$1 55
Virginia	$1 75
HIDES—Flint	12@18
Dry Salt	10@11
Wet Salted	[illegible]
BAGGING—Domestic, 2¼ lbs	13½
Borneo, 2¼ lbs	[illegible]
Gunny	11½
POWDER—Blasting	$3 30
Rifle	[illegible]
SHOT—Buck	$2 25
Drop	[illegible]
RAISINS—Layers, whole box	$3 50
Layers, half	$1 75
Quarters	[illegible]
Cocoanuts	[illegible]
Currants—in barrels	[illegible]
Citron—Leghorn per lb	[illegible]
Figs—Selected Eleme drums per lb	[illegible]
Dates—in frails	[illegible]
Prunes, in kegs	[illegible]
NUTS AND ALMONDS—Languedoc	[illegible]
Tarragona	[illegible]
Pecan nuts	[illegible]
Brazil nuts	[illegible]
English Walnuts	[illegible]
Filberts	[illegible]

Rupture Cured.

RUPTURE CURED

By Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, formerly of Dr. Marsh's Institute, of New York, having returned to **ATLANTA**, through the solicitation of his many patients of last winter, begs to inform the Ruptured that he is located and may be consulted, **FREE OF CHARGE**, at the **Markham House, Room 74, ATLANTA, GA.**
THE WORST CASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.
Lady in attendance to wait on ladies.
nov24—d&f

Dry Goods.

Ticking	6½@20
Stripes	8
Osnaburgs	9½@11
Cambrics	@7
Prints	5½@7½
Brown Sheetings	7@7½
Shirtings	6½@7
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	4½@[illegible]
Domestics—4-4	7½@8
7-8	6½@[illegible]
3-4	5½@5¾
Yarns	90@[illegible]

Tobacco

CHEWING—Common, sound, 11-inch new ₿ b	45@48
Common, sound, 11-inch old ₿ b	47@50
Medium, 11-inch, old	50@75
Good 11-inch old	55@60
Fine 11-inch old	70
Bright navys	75
Bright quarters 12-inch	65
Good	75
Fine	80
Gravely	$1 00
Calhoun	$1 [illegible]
Natural Leaf	$1 00
SMOKING—Durham, ₿ b cash	60

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Lemons	$6@$7 00
Bananas, ₿ bunch	none
Apples	$4 50
Oranges	$9 00
Pears	$5 00@$6 00

Local and Business Notices

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!
350 Ladies' Saratoga Trunks, best make, at the NEW YORK STORE,
31 feb11-2t,sun&wed 48 Whitehall street.

Hats! Hats! Hats!
A large lot of fine Hats from auction, for Men and Boys, for sale at less than they can be bought at regular sale in New York.
NEW YORK STORE,
31 feb11-d2t,sun&wed 48 Whitehall street.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!
500 assorted Trunks such as Saratoga Trunks, Packing Trunks, Gents' Sole Leather Trunks, Satchels, Valises, Ladies' Traveling Bags at New York Manufacturers prices at the Great Southern Trunk Warehouse
NEW YORK STORE,
31 feb11-d2t,sun&we 48 Whitehall street.

Attention, Legislators!
Before going home stop at my store and buy a fine Ladies' Trunk for your wife, or for your daughters, or for your sweethearts, at New York manufacturers prices at the
NEW YORK STORE,
31 feb11-d2t,sun&we 48 Whitehall street.

Shoes and Boots.
75 cases assorted Shoes and Boots to be sold at remarkably low prices. All of them warranted good work, at the NEW YORK STORE,
31 feb11-d2t,sun&wed 48 Whitehall street.

DOM PEDRO and CENTENNIAL TRUNKS
Now on Exhibition.
Call and see them.
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,
92 Whitehall Street.
48 feb11—d3t,sun,tues&thur

Trunks! Valises! Satchels!
If you want first class Georgia made goods? Go to the ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,
92 Whitehall Street.
47 feb11—d3t,sun tu-&thur

Trunk Repairing.
Trunks Covered and Repaired at short notice.
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,
92 Whitehall Street.
47 feb11—d3t,sun,tues&thur

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.
Ordinary's Office, January 31, 1877.
M. A. STEEL has applied for letters of guardianship of the property of Missouri E Smith, Mary E Smith and Sarah G. Smith, minors of William Smith, deceased, non-residents of said State, but having property in DeKalb county:
These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons concerned, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why said applicant should not be invested with the guardianship of said minor's property, else letters of guardianship will be granted him as applied for.
H. V. BAYNE, Ordinary.
feb2—w4w

Libel for Divorce.
[illegible] H. Smith vs. Tyrus T. Smith—Libel for Divorce—In Fulton Superior Court—October Term, 1876.
IT appearing to the Court from the return of the Sheriff in the above cause that the defendant is not to be found in said county, and further that said defendant resides out of the State of Georgia
It is ordered that defendant show cause, if any he has on or before the first day of the next term of this court why the prayer of the petitioner and libellant should not be granted under the law.
And it is further ordered that this order be published by the Clerk of this Court once a month for four months preceding next term in THE CONSTITUTION, a public gazette in this State, published in the city of Atlanta, in said county
Done in open Court 23 November, 1876.
C. PEEPLES, Judge S. C. A. C.
LYON & NISBET, Petitioners Attorney.
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court,
nov 9—d1 m4m WM. VENABLE, D. C.

Fayette County Sheriff's Sales.
WILL be sold before the court house door, in the town of Fayetteville, Fayette county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1877, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:
Lot of land number seven, containing 202½ acres, and fifty acres in the west corner of lot number twenty-six, all lying and being in the fifth district of Fayette county. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fayette Superior Court in favor of Fergerson and Nelson vs J W Quick. Levied on as the property of J W Quick. Tenant in possession legally notified of the [illegible]. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Also, at the same time and place, west half of lot number one hundred and four, containing one hundred acres, more or less, in the seventh district of Fayette county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of A McSmith, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fayette Superior Court in favor of W P Cochran vs A McSmith. Tenant in possession legally notified. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Also, at the same time and place, one hundred acres of land, north half of lot number thirty-eight, in the sixth district of Fayette county, Georgia. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a tax fi fa issued by C A Thornton, tax collector, vs L M Cobb, agent for Obedience Cobb. Levy made by J W Ward, L C, and handed to me.
Also, at the same time and place, two and two-third acres of land, store house and dwelling, as the property of B F McCollum, by virtue of and to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of C A Thornton, tax collector, vs B F McCollum. Levy made by J W Ward, L C, and handed to me.
Also, at the same time place, 25 acres of land, more or less, in the fourth district of Fayette county, Georgia Levied on as the property of James M Putnam, agent for R E Iverson, by virtue of and to satisfy a tax fi fa issued by C A Thornton, tax collector. Levied on as the property of R E Iverson. Levy made by J W Ward, L C, and handed to me. January 30, 1877.
J. W. BROWN, Sheriff.
feb3—wtd

Campbell County Sheriff's Sale.
WILL be sold before the Court House door in the town of Fairburn, Campbell county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:
One mouse-colored Mule, and one Buggy and Harness, by virtue of and to satisfy two subpoena fi fas issued from Campbell superior court in favor of George Cook and Richard Moore against G. W. Tarrence, in the case of Dooley Camp against said G. W. Tarrence, as the property of Tarrence. Pointed out by George Cook.
MOSES M. SMITH, Deputy Sheriff.
feb 3—wtd

NOTICE.
State of Georgia, Fulton county. Present, the Honorable C Peeples, J. S. C. A. C.
[illegible] Streeter vs. Victoria Streeter. } Libel for Divorce.
IT appearing, to the Court by the return of the sheriff, and the allegations of the bill in said case, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State, it is, on motion of counsel, ordered, that said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, or that the case be considered in default, and it is further ordered that this notice be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, once a month for four months. Done in open Court.
[illegible]
A true extract from the minutes [illegible]
[illegible] D. COLLINS, C. S. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

For State Printer.

Conscious of his ability to discharge all the duties that pertain to the office of State Printer to the highest satisfaction of every one concerned, and for the best interest of the State, we announce

JAS. P. HARRISON

a candidate for the position, in the confident hope of his election. A practical printer, conversant with the full scope and character of the work required, he will, if elected, execute the Public Printing in the highest style of the art, promptly, faithfully, and with rigid observance of economy. We solicit, in his behalf, the support of members of the General Assembly. By his election we think the best interest of the State will be subserved.

As the publisher of the premium democratic weekly of Georgia for years, after the war, he did signal service for the State.

Soliciting the support of the members of the General Assembly in his behalf, we are
Very respectfully,
JAS P. HARRISON & COMPANY.

To the Members of the General Assembly:
GENTLEMEN—Mr. James P. Harrison of the firm of James P. Harrison & Co., (proprietors of the Franklin Printing House,) of which I am a member, is a candidate for the office of State Printer.
In behalf of the firm, I respectfully ask my friends in the General Assembly, to give him their support and votes for the position. Our firm in Atlanta did the printing for the State during my term of office, and I refer with pride to the manner in which the work was executed.
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. H. ESTILL.

Notice in Bankruptcy
IN the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William P. Snow, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy
This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William P. Snow, of Walton county, Georgia, (P. O. Monroe), in said District who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District. February 1st, 1877.
DOCTOR F. C. TIMMONS, Assignee, Monroe, Georgia
feb7 d1aw3w

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.
Ordinary's Office, February 5, 1877.
WHEREAS, J. W. Hambrick having applied to me for letters of administration on the estate of James Hambrick, deceased:
This is to notify all persons concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted said applicant as applied for
H. V. BAYNE, Ordinary.
feb7-w4w

SUCCESS IS THE
Test of Merit.

VEGETINE.

The great success of Vegetine in curing such diseases as Scrofula, inherent in the blood together with the increasing demand of the medicine, is conclusive evidence of its actual merit. No medicine was ever placed before the public with so much positive proof of its real value as these testimonials, which have cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten and twenty years' standing where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies, and, after trying the VEGETINE, the common remark is, "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." VEGETINE will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

Unprecedented Merit.
BOSTON, Jan. 1st, 1876.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: For many years I have been afflicted with a humor in the blood which finally developed into Scald Head, and only those who are similarly afflicted can realize the disagreeable suffering one is compelled to endure with this complaint. For a long time my head was in a dreadful condition. I used various kinds of remedies and medicines, some of which was especially prepared for me. I got no better,—indeed, constantly grew worse, the surface of my head being entirely covered with sores of the most aggravated nature. This was my condition when I commenced taking the VEGETINE, which I am pleased to inform you and the public (if you choose to make it public), has made a complete and satisfactory cure of my disease: and I shall always deem it a great pleasure to mention the unprecedented merit of VEGETINE.
I remain, very thankfully,
CHARLES R. SMITH.
338 Fourth street, South Boston.

All Diseases of the Blood.
If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Seventy one Years of Age.
EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug 1870.
MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir: I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.
Yours truly,
JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Reliable Evidence.
MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir: I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so great a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise every body to take VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut sts., Cambridge, Mass.

Appreciation.
CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.
H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Purifier" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and I think that for Scrofula and Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a Blood Purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell street.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.
feb6—4m

WHEAT THRESHING
Steam Engines
PREPARED TO
Mount on Any Ordinary Farm Wagon.
4 Horse Power Engine ... [illegible]
Send for Illustrated circular.
[illegible] WORKS, MACON, GA.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.
Court of Ordinary, February 6th, 1877.
WHEREAS, A. F. Chisolm applies for letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of F. H. Chisolm, late of said county, deceased.
[illegible]
[illegible] Ordinary.